THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

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THE WING OF THE SKYLARK.

By Mrs. Hemans.

Oh! skylark, for thy wing!
Thou bird of joy and light,
That I might soar and sing
At Heaven's empyreal height!
With the heathery hills beneath me,
Whence the streams in glory spring,
And the pearly clouds to wreath me—
Oh, skylark! on thy wing!

Free, free from earth-born fear,
I would range the blessed skies,
Through the blue divinely clear,
Where the low mists cannot rise!
And a thousand joyous measures
From my chainless heart should spring,
Like the bright rain's vernal treasures,
As I wander'd on thy wing.

But oh! the silver cords,
That around the heart are spun,
From gentle tones and words,
And kind eyes that make our sun!
To some low sweet nest returning,
How soon my love would bring,
There, *there* the dews of morning,
Oh, skylark! on thy wing!

From the New England Review.

TO A WAVE.

Foam-crested traverser
Of the mysterious deep,
Whose solemn tones are never hushed,
Whose waters never sleep!

Thou who dost mingle with the depths
Of waters in the sea,
Then mount upon thy course again,
A wanderer new and free.

Answer me—where through ages gone,
Thy wanderings hast thou kept—
If chainless and unwearied still,
Thy waters ne'er have slept!

Tell me the mysteries which thou
Hast in thy journey seen,
When down the sea's untrodden depths,
Thy sunless path has been!

Answer, blue wave! for thou hast been
Where sleep the uncoffin'd dead—
Where the lost jewel's rays alone
Lighten the slumberer's head.

And of the many sleepers there,
Upon that peopled floor,
And of its wealth, tell unto me,
What earth ne'er knew before.

And a chiming tone was heard,
Bearing an answer low—
"That a mighty power ruleth me,
Is enough for thee to know.

"And of the many mysteries
Of the great and boundless sea—
The treasures of its pearly depths
May not be known to thee.

"But learn that HE that governs all
Beneath the blessed sky,
Hath bid the eternal sea roll on
In hidden mystery."

E. H. W.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE AND LAFAYETTE.

Our readers may remember that on the recent departure of Count Survilliers from this country, when it was stated that his object in visiting Europe was of a filial character, we intimated that it might well be also with a political design; and referred to a private interview between the ex-king and Lafayette at Bordentown, where matter of high moment was undoubtedly the subject of discussion. The correspondence which we publish to-day confirms this suggestion. It is extracted from the new work by M. B. Sarrans, Secretary of Lafayette, which has been published in England, with a view no doubt of explaining the General's feelings, and the motives of his conduct at the new revolution and since. It will be seen that he gives no encouragement to the views of the Count in behalf of his nephew; views which the death of the Duke of Reichstadt has since dissipated for ever.

Letter from Count Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) to General Lafayette.

My Dear General,—General Lallemand, who will deliver this letter, will recall me to your recollection. He will tell you with what enthusiasm the population of this country (both American and French) received the news of the glorious events of which Paris has been the theatre. The Americans were also glad to see the tri-colored flag displayed in their theatres. Did I not see at the head of affairs a name with which mine never can accord, I should be with you wholly and entirely, and as soon as General Charles Lallemand. You will recollect the conversations we had in this free and hospitable country. My sentiments and opinions are as unchangeable as yours; and those of my family are—*Every thing for the French people.* Without doubt, I cannot forget that my nephew, Napoleon II., was proclaimed by the Chamber, which, in 1815, was dissolved by foreign bayonets, and also by the army which was dispersed on the banks of the Loire, according to the wish of that family whom foreigners imposed upon France, and on whom France has at last done justice; as, in 1815, it did justice on itself in quitting the country to take refuge under the canon of the coalition. I shall never be so base as to abandon what I am bound to love, but faithful to the motto of my family—*Every thing by France, and for France.* I wish to fulfil my duty towards her, and I see in the 3,000,000 of votes which were given for us, only obligations towards the country, which are greater for me than for any other Frenchman. You know my opinions, which have long been declared. Individuals and families, in their relations with nations, can only have duties to perform; the latter have rights to exercise,—they owe justice to all.

If the French nation should call to the head of its affairs the most obscure family, I think we are bound to submit to its will wholly and entirely; but the nation alone has the right of destroying its own work. Governments being needful for nations, the individuals who compose governments ought, doubtless, to be subordinate to the wants of the people clearly expressed. I should have come myself to express these sentiments, had I considered myself useful,—had the arbitrary law, dictated by the foreigner, and approved by the family imposed on our country, to neutralize its just influence on the affairs of Europe, been abolished by the authorities whom necessity gave to France after the events of the last days of July.

I ask then the abolition of that arbitrary law which closes France against my family, which opened France to all the Frenchmen whom the revolution had expelled. I protest against every election made by private corporations and bodies, which have not obtained from the nation those powers which it alone is entitled to give; and I declare, under all these circumstances, that I am ready to conform to the national will legally expressed, whatever that will may be, regarding every sacrifice which the welfare of the country imposes as a tribute which she has a right to require of her children, and a happiness for them to perform.

The vessel which conveys General Charles Lallemand being on the point of sailing, I have barely time to write these few lines. I address them to you, because of all the Frenchmen who have taken part in the secret struggle which existed by the force of circumstances between the nation and a government of foreigners, you are the person, who has seen me, and conversed with me here, who knows my whole mind, and whose similarity of political opinions with my own, has given me a full and entire confidence in your character.

I have begged M—— to express my wish to you, and I beg that you, General, will express to the illustrious citizens who, with you, have assisted in raising up the national colors, my sentiments, which you have had the opportunity of ascertaining here, and which, in all possible hypotheses, are unalterable—*wholly for the French people.*

The Emperor, my brother, when dying on the rock of St. Helena, dictated to Gen. Bertrand a letter to me, in which he recommended his son to me, and bade me an eternal farewell. This letter terminates thus: "Impress unceasingly on my son that he is, before all things, a Frenchman; let him take for his device, *Tout pour le peuple Francaise.*" I have fulfilled, as far as lay in my power, the duty which this sentiment imposed on me. I know that his son is as much a Frenchman as you and I, in despite of fortune; and I hope that the moment is not far distant when he may help me to restore to France a portion of what we all owe her.

Adieu, my dear General: my letter sufficiently proves that I render justice to the sentiments you evinced for me during the triumphal journey which you made in that nation in which I have lived for fifteen years. Liberty is not a mere chimera; it is a blessing which a wise and moderate nation may enjoy when it will. By way of precaution, I send a duplicate of this letter. The first copy was dispatched on the 10th inst.

Be pleased to accept, my dear General, every expression of my former attachment.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

General Lafayette's answer to the Count de Survilliers.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1830.

M. Le Comte,—I have received the letters which you have done me the honor to address to me, with those sentiments of affection and respect which I owe to the kindness you have at all times evinced for me. My gratitude and attachment could not but be strengthened by our late conversations, when we spoke with confidence of the past, the present, and the future.

You must have been dissatisfied with my conduct in recent circumstances, not that I had given any pledge to you or to any one: but you must have said, 'Since Lafayette conceived himself compelled by circumstances to relax in the preference he has at all times professed for purely republican institutions, why has that concession favored another family than mine? Has he forgotten that 3,000,000 of votes acknowledged the imperial dynasty?' You see, my dear count, I present the reproach in its full force. I have deserved it, and I will now justify myself in full independence and purity of conscience.

When the measures of Charles X. and company roused the inhabitants of Paris, and public confidence placed me at the head of the patriotic movements, my first thought, after the victory, was to turn affairs to the best account for the cause of freedom and my country. You may readily suppose that no personal consideration could connect itself with this determination.

The first condition of republican principles being to respect the public will, I was withheld from proposing a purely American constitution, in my opinion the best of all. To do this would have been to disregard the wish of the majority; to risk civil troubles, and to kindle foreign war. If I was wrong, my mistake was at least at variance with the inclinations I have always cherished; and even supposing me to have possessed vulgar ambition, it was contrary to what might have been termed my interest.

A popular throne, in the name of the national sovereignty, surrounded by republican institutions, appeared to be within our attainment; this was the programme of the barricades, and of the Hotel de Ville, of which I undertook to be the interpreter.

The chamber of deputies, representing 80,000 electors, did not go so far as we did; but it agreed with public opinion for the expulsion of the guilty family, and it was, like Paris and the rest of France, urged to allay inquietude, and to come to a resolution.

I might content myself with observing that your dynasty was dispersed: some were in Rome, you in America, and the Duke of Reichstadt in the hands of the Austrians, but I owe to your friendship a candid disclosure of my sentiments.

The Napoleon system was brilliant in glory, but stamped with despotism, aristocracy, and slavery,* and if there were any event which could render those scourges tolerable and almost popular in France, (which heaven forbid,) it would be the restoration of the imperial regime! Besides, the son of your wonderful brother has become an Austrian Prince, and you know what the Vienna Cabinet is. These considerations, my dear Count, in spite of the sentiments I entertain towards you personally, did not permit me to wish for the re-establishment of a throne which during the 100 days had displayed a constant tendency to former errors.

I scarcely knew the Duke of Orleans. Serious differences had existed between his father and me. Some family relations and civilities had not led me to visit the Palais Royal. Nevertheless, I knew, in common with the public, that there were to be found in that family, along with domestic virtues and simple tastes, little ambition, and a sentiment truly French, to which the Emperor himself had rendered justice. I recollected the young republican of 1789, the soldier of Valmy and Gemappes, the professor in Switzerland and the traveller in the United States. He was called Bourbon, and that is a disagreeable name; but as a name, it was more than yours, more than that of a republic, a security against war. It did not prevent the establishing and bringing into practice the principles and sovereignty of the people—the putting arms in the hands of 2,000,000 of citizens—choosing their own officers—the completing the liberty of the press, and the possession of popular institutions. It therefore appeared to me useful in the circumstances in which we were placed, for the sake of peace within and without, that the different shades of political opinion, with the exception of Charles X.'s party, should unite under this combination.

My assent was not the effect of any prejudice of anterior affection. I must now say, that after four months of intimate acquaintance, sentiments of confidence, friendship, and the interest of a common cause have strengthened my first impressions. As to general assent, what was done was not merely the work of the Chambers and the population of Paris—of 80,000 National Guards and 300,000 spectators in the Champ-de-Mars. All the deputations from the towns and villages of France, which, in consequence of my functions, I received in detail,—in a word, multitudes of adhesions, uninstigated and unquestionable, took place, which convince us more and more that what we have done is conformable to the will of the great majority of the French people.

I observe in one of your letters, which have all been faithfully delivered, that you suspect the Duke of Orleans of having had knowledge of a plot against the Emperor in the Isle of Elba. He is incapable of any thing of the kind; and, from what I have been told by the republican who denounced that plot, and by Madame de Stael, who continued in friendship with the Duke of Orleans, I should, independent of his known character, have been convinced that some one had calumniated him to you.

One of my first cares, after his elevation to the throne, was to express a wish to him that you, your children, and your respectable mother, might, if you thought fit, return tranquilly to France.

The idea was very cordially received by the king; but objections were started on account of the treaties with foreign powers, which, absurd and insolent as they are, would render some negociations necessary. Political circumstances have since changed; the diplomatic horizon is overcast; both sides are on their guard. But it is superfluous to dwell on these circumstances, since, in any case, judging from the tenor of your letters, you would not have adopted that course. I mention it only in reference to what I had the honor to tell you at Bordentown.

In the sincerity of my heart I was anxious to have this explanation with you. I will not say that all happened just as I would have dictated it. You know that in public, as well as private affairs, we never see things go entirely to our satisfaction. Your incomparable brother, with all his power, his energy, and his talents, experienced the truth of this; and you, his best friend, have had your share of disappointments. I can make no concealment of what I voluntarily did, for I love to preserve your friendship by candour, rather than to destroy it by a less sincere apology.

Receive, my dear Count, the homages of respect, gratitude, and affection, for which I am pledged to you.

LAFAYETTE.

* After the Emperor's departure for Waterloo, Prince Lucien had a conversation with Lafayette:—"Do you hope," said the latter, "that your brother may be corrected?" "No," replied Lucien, "two miracles have saved him—Marengo and Austerlitz; he perhaps will perform a third: but that does not depend on himself, and in case of a defeat, two parties will rise up—one for his son, and the other for the Duke of Orleans. I am for my nephew; whom are you for, General?" "Neither for the one or the other," replied Lafayette, "as I just now observed to an Orleanist. I remain with the people, independent of parties; and I hope that liberty may make the best possible bargain, without reference to individuals."

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTE OF A FRENCH OFFICER.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

At the charge made by the whole of the French cavalry at El Boden, on the square formed by the 5th and 77th regiments, a French officer had his horse shot under him, and both fell together. The officer, although not much hurt, lay on the ground as if dead, and in this situation would, in all probability, have escaped,—as the French infantry were fast advancing to the relief of their cavalry, had it not been for a German hussar, one squadron of whom were engaged in the conflict, who then rode up to the spot, and made a cut at the officer lying on the ground; on which he immediately sprang up, and with his sword at the guard, set the German at defiance. Another of the King's German hussars then galloped up, and desired the French officer to surrender, which he refused to do. The appearance of the officer in this position was truly heroic. He stood without his cap; his head was bare, and some marks of blood were on his face. From the fine attitude he presented, and being a tall athletic man, he strongly impressed the beholders with the belief that he would defend himself against both the hussars. At this time, Ensign Canch, of the 5th, ran out of the square, and was proceeding rapidly to the place, in the hope of inducing the officer to surrender himself a prisoner; but the hussars finding they were baffled, and could not subdue this brave man with the sword, had recourse to the pistol, with which they killed him, to the great regret of the British regiments that were looking on. This affair took place about half-way between the square already mentioned and the French cavalry, who were still hovering about after being repulsed by the 5th and 77th regiments. We were informed by a prisoner taken at the time, that the officer who defended himself so gallantly against the two hussars, was an Irishman, and the Major of his regiment.

EXPLOITS OF BRITISH DRAGOONS.

In addition to the gallant exploits performed by humble individuals of the British Cavalry in a former Number, we have been furnished by an old Peninsular Dragoon with the following.—A few days after the battle of Vittoria, a patrole of the 14th Light Dragoons, consisting of an officer, Corporal Field, and privates Mouldy and Powell, charged the rear-guard of the French column retiring through the small town of Ostiz, near Pampeluna, and took twenty-seven infantry prisoners, whom they brought in safe to the head quarters of the regiment, under circumstances of some difficulty. At the battle of Ayr, in France, Serjeant Major Vernon, of the same regiment, with six privates, charged and forced the passage of a bridge obstinately defended. He was shot through the lungs, but recovered. On the same day, privates Rose and Craig, of the same regiment, being orderlies to Sir W. Stewart, cut their way, before his face, into a close column of the enemy, and brought out safely a serjeant of the 71st, who had been taken prisoner, having overheard the General regretting his loss as being his favorite orderly. Rose was shot through the arm, and Craig's horse received eight musket-shot wounds, but lived to carry him safe out of the column. I cannot but agree with your correspondent J. M. that it is a delusion to believe that squares cannot be broken by cavalry, and it is certainly mischievous to a great degree to be always teaching the latter to think so. I am of opinion that when it is practicable to choose the point of attack, it may frequently be done. Squares should be charged at one of the angles, and with not too large an attacking front, in preference to the faces.—*Service Journal.*

NEWSPAPER REPORTING.

The system of Parliamentary reporting has been carried to a degree of accuracy, of which those who knew it twenty or thirty years ago could hardly have supposed it susceptible; but it is still far from having reached perfection; nor do we look upon any very near approach to perfection as at all attainable by the means and appliances that an ordinary newspaper can bring to the task. The two great obstacles which stand in the way of accurate reporting, in a daily journal, are its limited space, and the limited time in which that space must be filled. Taking the largest, or that which from the size of its type, contains the greatest quantity of matter, The Times—that journal, which consists of twenty-four columns, is capable of printing no more than six or seven hours bebate, if the entire debate be given; the usual allowance being a column for each quarter of an hour of a continuous speech. Now the House of Commons meets at four o'clock in the afternoon; and for four nights in the week, it sits, on an average, till two o'clock in the morning. The House of Lords meets at five o'clock, and for four nights in the week in the busy part of the session, sits until eight in the morning. Here are about thirteen hours, six or seven of which cannot be reported at all. But this calculation proceeds on the supposition of the twenty-four columns being devoted entirely to debate. For the most part, however, it is not possible to devote more than the half of that number to parliamentary reports; and if we assume twelve columns as the average, we shall be over rather than under the mark. Thus, twelve parts out of fifty-two—or a little more than one-fifth of the debate—is the utmost for which even the largest newspaper can find room. Again, it takes about two hours to extend the notes of a quarter of an hour; a speech of three quarters of an hour will therefore take six hours to write it fairly out. Suppose such a speech to finish at two o'clock, the ordinary hour of the Commons rising, it would not be possible to publish it before ten at the earliest—that is six hours after the usual hour of going to press. The Times, relying on its high character, can afford to delay publication on extraordinary occasions; but even the Times cannot do so habitually. The consequence is, that of the whole debate on an average four fifths must be sacrificed; and in nearly every instance, the latest portion must be sacrificed altogether. The less mind a mere reporter exercises—the nearer he approaches to a steam engine—the more perfect he is. But, to a daily paper, it is evident such perfection is utterly unsuited; and, accordingly, a reporter there must combine qualities which rarely fall to any one's lot. He must be well informed on all subjects of public discussion; well educated; extensively read; above all he must be clear headed, and possessed in a high degree of that tact by which the essentials of an argument and the more felicitous parts of an illustration are at once separated from what is accidental or superfluous; and to all these qualities—which would make a good member instead of a good reporter—he must add a mechanical facility in note taking, to which for the most part it will require years to attain. Looking to the average capacity of human nature, it is no imputation on reporters, who, taken as a whole, are a most responsible, intelligent, and laborious class of men, to say, that not only do some of them fall far short of the standard of perfection in their art, but that very few of them at all approach it. And yet, not only does the system of reporting require that a large discretion be given to men, who may be, from their defects of education and natural talent, wholly inadequate to its judicious exercise, but it will often happen, in so large a body, that there are serious impediments of a moral as well as of an intellectual kind. It has been asserted that the Roman Catholic question was carried by means of the undue prominence which was given to it by the Irish reporters, whenever it was made the subject of allusion or discussion. This is a pleasant exaggeration; but we believe it to be a fact, that there was a disinclination to report certain advocates of the anti-concession side, and that among others, Sir Robert Inglis was, to use the technical phrase, regularly *cut.* It may seem strange to the uninitiated, how, with such a number and diversity of reporting establishments, this could be done—how, because one man chose to neglect a speaker, another should do the same. It would occupy too much space to describe the cause of this minutely; but we may just remark, that there are always one or two reporters in the gallery, to whom the rest look up, and from whom the cue is taken with respect to what speeches are to be given at length, what are to be given shortly, and what are not to be given at all; and that this understood rule, though not without its use when honestly acted upon, may be employed by a dishonest leader, either to cloak his laziness, or to indulge his dislike to individuals or their opinions. It is, however, more generally abused in favor of national biases than personal predilection.

MEANS FOR ATTAINING WEALTH.

"There lived once, at Marseilles, a rich merchant, who received one morning, through the hands of a young man, a letter strongly recommending the bearer to his notice; the young man was of good fortune, and wanted only an introduction to society; he brought also a letter of credit to a large amount. The merchant, after having read the letter of recommendation, instead of either throwing it aside, or shutting it up in a drawer, finding it covered only one side of the sheet, tore it in two, and put the blank half in his desk so that it would do to write a note upon, and the other in a portfolio which already contained a number of similar papers. He then turned to the young man, and invited him to dine with him. The youth felt but little inclination for dining with a man who could thus appropriate the privileges of the *chiffonnier*, by depriving him of his waste paper; he accepted the invitation, however, and promised to return at four o'clock. But as he descended the narrow staircase from the counting house of his banker, his mind very rapidly reverted to the observations he had made upon that small gloomy room, encumbered with ledgers; and all these recollections rushing at once upon his mind, produced the reflection 'I have done a foolish thing in accepting this invitation; but no matter, a day is soon passed.' The duties of the toilette were discharged rather for his own satisfaction than in compliment to the host who expected him; and that done, he proceeded to the street where his banker's house was situated. When he arrived a number of valets in rich liveries led him across a small garden, filled with rare and exotic plants, and after conducting him through several apartments sumptuously furnished, introduced him to a handsome drawing-room, where he found his banker, who presented him to his wife and mother; the former was young and pretty, the latter not yet old, and both were dressed in rich stuffs, which attested the wealth of the honest and laborious head of the family; he himself was no longer the personage his guest had seen in the morning; he seemed to have left behind, amongst the dusty ledgers and portfolios, the man of the black velvet cap and woollen dressing gown. Dinner was served, and the young stranger became convinced that his house was one of the best in the city. The viands were excellent, the wines exquisite, the table covered with an abundance of massy silver plate; in short, the young traveller was obliged mentally to admit, that he had never partaken of more delicate fare, or seen a greater display of magnificence. 'Young man,' said his host just after dinner, 'you are absent, and almost pensive, have you made a bad dinner?' But the expression of his eyes and the inflexion of his voice in pronouncing these words seemed to mean; 'Has not your fear of a bad dinner yet vanished?' The young man blushed, as if he had really heard the latter sentence, but the good financier understood his blush, and laughing said, 'No offence, you are too young to understand how masses are formed, the true and only power; whether composed of money, water or men, it is all alike. A mass is an immense centre of motion, but it must be begun, it must be kept up. Young man, the little bits of paper which excited your derision this morning, are one among the means I employ for attaining it.'" 'A fine story this, that you have been telling us, Bonaparte!' said Josephine, smiling; 'to me the most marvellous part of it is that you have been speaking for a quarter of an hour together, and that to women only.' 'I did not forget that, I assure you,' replied he, winking to us; 'do you think I should have preached in the same way to men? They never require it.' I was much struck afterwards by this idea of masses as the foundation of power.—*Mad. Junot.*

...he Liverpool custom house in August ... pounds. In August 1831, the amount was only 292,000l. ——Mr. Rothschild stated before the committee of the House of Commons that he buys bills on foreign houses to the amount of £30 to £100,000 a week, and that he received in 1824, in two months, £1,500,000 ——The population of Warsaw, which before the 29th of Novem... ber, 1830, amounted to 150,000, at the beginning of Au... gust last was reduced to 60,000 ——Captain Hiram Co... vell, of Newport, R. I. states that on the 7th May, 1831, lat. 4.30 N. long. 168 40 E. he discovered a group of isl... ands not laid down on any chart. They were all inhabit... ed, and the natives spoke Spanish! ——The docks of Li... verpool cover one hundred and eleven acres; and th... quay space extends to the length of eight miles. Th... whole length of the river wall is two miles eight hundre... and twenty yards, exclusive of the openings. ——Amon... the literary notices of the London papers we observ... mention of "Memoirs of La Fayette, and of the Revolu... tion of 1830, by M. B. Sarrons, Secretary to General L... Fayette." ——In the week ending Sept. 1, the deaths b... cholera in London were 274; the week previous, 158.— A Paris paper calculates that the number of condemna... tions for offences by the press during the month of A... gust, amounts to 480 months' imprisonment. ——Th... Washington Globe states that the Indian war has final... terminated—that a treaty has been effected with th... Winnebagoes, by which the United States have acquir... four millions of acres of land—that another has be... effected with the Sacs and Foxes, by which we becom... possessed of six millions. ——Wm. Wagner is elect... President of the Board of Commissioners of the Northe... Liberties, for the ensuing year. ——Gen. Scott pass... through Chambersburg on his way to Washington, ... Sunday week. ——The legislature of South Caroli... convenes on Monday; in this state the Presidential El... tors are appointed by the legislature. ——The Bost... Advocate of Saturday says—The ship Mercury, clea... yesterday for Valparaiso, has on board *eleven hund... and ninety seven bales* of domestic manufactured cott... containing 725,574 yards, valued at $57,462 34. This... probably the largest shipment of American cottons e... made in one vessel. ——A Paris letter writer says un... date of August 25th—There is a great calm here at ... present moment; but if I do not mistake the signs of ... times, it is a calm portending storm, which will b... with great violence when the electric principles ... brought together by the meeting of the Chambers.— Master Burke and Clara Fisher are playing at the ... Theatre—Miss Vincent and Master Allen, the great ... sical prodigy, at the Bowery. Mrs. Duff is quite suc... ful at Cincinnati. ——The election for electors in P... sylvania is but two weeks in futurity. The seco... November is the day. In Virginia it will take pla... the first. ——The ballotings for United States Se... commenced in the Legislature of Tennessee on th... inst. Eighteen trials were made on the first day. O... last, Mr. Grundy received 21 votes, Foster 24, and ... Eaton 14. The election was postponed until the ... session. ——Dr. Drake has announced in the Cinci... Republican, that within his knowledge fifteen pe... had died of malignant cholera from the 1st to th... October, in the neighborhood of Deer Creek, be... Congress and Seventh streets—seven whites, eigh... groes. ——Henry Perrine, Esq., Consul of the U... States at Campeche, offers a premium of one tho... dollars for an invention to separate from the fresh ... of the *Agaves* those fibres which are called Sisal ... by a machine which will save as much labor as Whi... Gin in separating the seeds from Cotton. ——The C... has broken out with great severity in Northumb... and several other counties of Virginia. ——Mr. M... an, No. 66 Chesnut street, has just received a few ... of a lithographic likeness of Fanny Kemble, from a ... ing by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Although the art... by no means flattered the gifted young actress ... theress, it is a well executed sketch, and will no... sell. ——The Montreal papers are discussing a p... tion for annexing that city and island to the prov... Upper Canada. The Gazette favors the measure, ... which would remove certain existing difficultie... duties accruing in that city as a port of entry. A... of the two provinces, however, is spoken of as a ... of yet greater benefit to the whole country. ——The Postmaster General has discontinued the post o... North Rochester, N. Y. on account of its immed... cinity to the post office of Rochester. ——The Oh... tion returns are dropping in—the result is doubtf...

...to Miss ... the 7th, by the Rev. Mr. Doughon, Mr. ... to Miss Elizabeth Stevens. ... the 9th, at Onondaga, N. Y. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, ... O. Bennett, Esq. of Camillus, to Miss Tira Hinsdale, of the former place.

...

Extract from Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau.

I intend to place here, some detached anecdotes as they occur to my memory.

He said that Claviere was a man in head, and a child in heart. He always wanted a regulator; left to himself, he never ceased to vary.

I have forgotten the name of a member of the assembly, who had at first been used as a speaking-trumpet, and who one day delivered a speech very superior to his own talents, and which had been written for him. This deputy Mirabeau termed the *Merry-Andrew of eloquence.*

Having one day seen an emblem of time armed with a scythe and clepsydra; he alluded to it as the national assembly, and said, 'we have taken the scythe, but not the clock.'

He said of the national assembly 'It has Hannibals enough, it only wants a Fabius.'

Speaking of the illusions which having once governed men, were forever destroyed, he said, 'we have long been looking with a magic lantern, but the glass is now broken.'

'When a pond is full,' said he, 'a single mole, by piercing the bank, may cause an inundation.'

He could not bear that praise should be bestowed on mediocre talents; for that is one of the secrets of envy to debase men of superior genius. He loved to repeat a saying of mine. I am not a man of *bon-mots*, nor is it a *bon mot* that I am about to relate. 'We call Clermont-Tonnere, the French Pitt,' said some one, desirous of lowering Mirabeau. 'Be it so,' I replied, 'but I should like to know whether Mr. Pitt would be flattered at being termed the English Clermont-Tonnere.'

Had I not lived with Mirabeau, I never should have known all that can be done in one day, or rather in an interval of twelve hours. A day to him was of more value than a week or a month to others. The business which he carried on simultaneously, was prodigious, from the conception of a project to its execution, there was no time lost. *To morrow* was not to him the same impostor as to most other men. Conversation alone could seduce him from his labors, and even that he converted into a means of work; for it was always at the end of some conversation that active labor was begun, and writings prepared. He read little; but he read with great rapidity, and discovered at a glance whatever was new and interesting in a book. Writings were copied in his house with prodigious quickness. As fast as a speech changed its form by corrections or additions, he had fresh copies of it made. This labor sometimes proved too much for those who undertook it; but his haste of temper was known, and he must be obeyed. '*Monsieur le Comte*,' said his secretary to him one day, 'the thing you require is impossible.' 'Impossible!' exclaimed Mirabeau, starting from his chair, '*never again use that foolish word in my presence!*'

SCRAPS.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

TO **** ****.

I think of thee when morning's lig...
In golden smiles breaks on the ... bright,
And when the stars make eveni...
Still—still, dear love, I think ... thee.

When flowers bend down th... heads in sleep,
And song is hush'd in ... tree;
The moon doth still her ... keep,
So I will wake to ...k of thee.

And should a tear ... eyelids stain,
With all that ... hath dealt to me,
Memory shall ... the thy voice again,
And smiles ... come with thoughts of thee.

...at the light whose ray
For art th... ...es forth from shadow free!
Along ...w in life's weary way,
The r... ...ter me on, I find in thee.
T...
...ell!—when worldly strife and care,
F... ...en pleasure's joys forgotten be;
...e one fond thought to her whose prayer,
In weal or woe, was still for thee.

FANNY AUBER.

...oss of Ships.—From an examination of Lloyd's lists, from the year 1793 to the commencement of 1829, it has appeared that the number of British vessels alone lost during that period amounted on an average, to no less than one and a half daily. We learn from Moreau's tables that the number of merchant vessels employed at one time in the navigation of England and Scotland amounted to about 20,000 having, one with another a burthen of 120 tons. Out of 551 ships of the royal navy, of England lost to the country during the period above mentioned, only 160 were taken or destroyed by the enemy; the rest having either stranded or foundered, or having been burnt by accident; a striking proof that the dangers of naval warfare, however great, may be far exceeded by the storm, the hurricane, the shoal, and all the other perils of the deep. During the last great war in Europe, 82 British ships of the line went down to the bottom in the space of 22 years, besides 70 fifty gun ships, 86 frigates, and a number of smaller vessels. The navies of the other European powers, France, Holland, Spain, and Denmark, were almost annihilated during the same period; so that the aggregate of their losses must have many times exceeded that of the kingdom of Great Britain. These numbers, we believe, very far exceeded what most people would have supposed. To this immense loss of ships of war and of commerce, the imagination must be left to supply the incalculable amount of wealth swallowed up with them, and the thousands of human beings who thus found a watery grave.

Description of Scenery.—At a sale of real estate by George Robbins, advertised in the London Morning Post: "We enjoy the highest gratification," say the Auctioneers, "at having the good fortune to be directed by the Executors of the Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, to offer for unreserved competition *The Little Paradise*, so long hallowed as the abode of friendship. The wavy and shaded Grand Walk which encircles this Elysium, is enriched with curious and rare shrubs and flowers. It is *nothing* in extent, but *every thing* in grace and beauty, united with a great variety of foliage."

Comfort.—Comfort is said to be a winter idea. On leaving the gardens (at Nismes) I had a good elucidation of what it means in a warm climate. A boy was seated on the stone bank which confines the water in these basons, under the shade of the thick trees, and smoking a cigar, while the stream was gushing out over his feet; he seemed most perfectly contented with his situation.—*Letters of an Architect.*

Singular Fancy of a Dog.—An anecdote, which has been confirmed on the best authority, was mentioned at Union Hall on Friday; it related to a dog which for nine years has been a constant attender at all the fires in the metropolis. He is known to all the firemen of London; and let a fire occur at any hour of the day or night, he is sure to be in the thick of the throng, and a constant attendant on the engines. He claims no particular master, but the moment an alarm of fire is given, runs off, as if by instinct, to the scene of bustle. He is also a constant attendant at the anniversary dinner of the firemen, whom he follows in their processions, and partakes with a hearty appetite of the good things which are given to him. He is known by the name of Tyke.—*London Paper.*

Mediocrity.—The Duke of Beauvilliers used to declare, that during his whole charge of his pupil, (the Duke of Anjou) he had not given him one moment of vexation and uneasiness; and this he thought high praise; but it is the praise never yet deserved by any thing, but the youth of mediocrity.

Anchors.—The cost of anchors for the British Navy is immense; to supply it once only, requires a sum above £400,000. Each first rate anchor employs twenty men forty days; forty per cent of metal is wasted in the forging, and the cost of such an anchor is £400.

Freedom of the Press.—"Mr. Wood the singer," says Mr. Wilmot, "finding himself abused by a particular paper, sent the editors a five pound note with his compliments, stating his uneasiness under the severity of their criticisms, and requesting more leniency in future. It was complied with; the paper complained of became his advocate, and asserted boldly 'he had vastly improved of late, through attention to their wholesome suggestions.'"

The Germans and the Poles.—Songs in favor of Poland and of freedom are sung on all sides in Germany. Among them is one most remarkable, called the German Chase Song, in which the people are represented as hunting their thirty-eight rulers out of the country. It is adapted to the air to which the Poles sung a similar song when they expelled Constantine the Great from Warsaw. The air much resembles the first of Figaro, in the Barber of Seville. In a country where every peasant feels the power of sound, and is willing to resist oppression, there is a strong probability of the action being soon suited to the words.

Happy Mistake.—Some short time since, in Paris, a thief, on his moonlight rambles, determined upon making a very elegant mansion in the Rue des Victoires the scene of his depredations. He had gained the balcony of the first floor, and opened the window, was cautiously entering the room, when he was suddenly arrested in his progress by a gentleman, who, rushing from behind a curtain, presented a pistol at his head. "Your life," he exclaimed, "is at my mercy, but I will take a more noble revenge for my injured honor. I will permit you to leave this house without further molestation, but upon one condition—I expect you will meet me, as a man of honor, to-morrow morning, in the Bois de Bologne." The astonished thief, who by this time perceived that he was mistaken for some Don Juan, promised compliance and made an honorable retreat.—*Court Mag.*

Deny every thing, and insist upon Proof.—Lawyer Asmody, figured at the bar in *Essex* county, Massachusetts, something like half a century ago. He had a student named Varnum, who having just completed his studies, was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Asmody, on his way, observed to his student; "Varnum, you have been with me three years, and finished your studies; but there is one important part of a lawyer's practice of great consequence, that I have never mentioned. "What is that?" inquired the student. "I will tell it," replied Asmody, "provided you will pay expenses at the next tavern." The student agreed; and Asmody imparted the maxim at the head of this article. The supper, &c. were procured; and in preparing to set off from the tavern, Asmody reminded Varnum that he had engaged to pay the bill. "I deny every thing, and insist upon proof," returned Varnum. The joke was so good, that Asmody concluded it best to pay the bill.

A Trifle.—A peasant being at confession accused himself of having stolen some hay; the father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack? "That is of no consequence," replied the peasant, "you may set it down a wagon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder very soon."

There is now living in Abingdon, an individual, whose father was either in his sixteenth or seventeenth year, at the death of King Charles the Second! This is no other than Thomas Peryman, stone mason, who may be seen any day, following his usual avocation, and bustling about, in his sleeved waistcoat, as active nearly as the youngest. As he was descending a tall ladder the other day, with his usual activity, a gentleman observed, 'Who would suppose that that man is a son of one who was contemporary with Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Algernon Sidney, and the unfortunate Lord Stafford!' His friend, who was a stranger, found it very difficult to believe the fact, and no doubt many of our readers will be placed in the same predicament.—*Berks, England, Chronicle.*

THEATRICAL.

There is much spirit in the following from the New York Atlas. As this is a theatrical period we give it entire. Some of the hits would apply in our own city.

ODE TO MANAGER BARRETT.

Thou great Mogul—
Greatest of all the gulls;
Before whom actors shrink and critics quail—
List, list, oh list,
For hereby hangs a tale.

Oh Joshua Barrett!
Joshua, be thy name.
The modern Joshua, though as I opine
At thy command no son (sun!) has yet stood still,
Yet *stars* will shine.

Thee I implore!
Great autocrat of all the plays;
Kindly to take, as thou wouldst take a pill
With a few *wry* faces, a few friendly hints;
I know you *will.*

I do not like your *drop;*
Act drop I mean. It should be simple,
Tasteful and classic, for the eye to rest on;
Inspiring pleasant images, or pictures
To muse or jest on.

The present group instils
A feeling in my breast that's far from envious;
The counterfeit presentment of those gentry
Suggests to me the uncomfortable idea
Of having one's throat cut from ear to ear
Or his surtout hook'd from the entry.

Great Sir, suggest,
To Mr. Woodhull and to Mistress Hughes,
(Pizarro and Elvira I should say,)
The audience are well satisfied such lungs
Are not encountered every day:

That noise and stormy rant,
Pass with the vulgar, not with the judicious
Now Mistress Hughes, I like in many speeches,
She has much talent in her quiet way,
And so has Woodhull, notwithstanding those
Pizarro Alligator breeches.

And oh, great Sir,
Lay your commands upon that son of Momus
I mean, dear Sir, the melancholy Finn,
That he shall know one half his part at least,
For twice of late, the gentleman has been out,
When he should be *in.*

And, Mr. Barrett,
Just hint to Smith, and do so very gently;
One of the worst dramatic paradoxes
Is for a hero or a pickpocket
In his stage glory to be seeking friends
In the side boxes.

And for a model
In that particular I refer to Andrews,
Who's ne'er seduced by clappings or by knockings,
But minds his business; is a pattern bright
From his Castilian whiskers to his stock—
His mighty stock of stockings!

Whisper to Sefton, Jr.
The parts he plays are prominent enough
As written by the author; he's officious;
And to make *his* part tell the other night
Obstructed others; otherwise he's well,
But *that* is vicious.

Whisper to Sefton, Sen'r.
To read my stanza upon Sefton, Junior;
And to control the whirlwind of his passion,
Formerly throats were cut in quite a rage,
But now, God bless me Sir, the thing is done
In a quiet fashion.

Thunder to others,
Tag rag and bobtail, hats were made for streets,
And not for ladies chambers; stupid ninnies!
That waltzes are not spun in cowhide boots,
And dames and dutchesses not pawed about
Like kitchen Jennies.

Oh, my dear Sir,
I had a word to say about the ladies—
I did intend to scold about two plays,
But bless the creatures, I've no heart to do it
And if they slipped a little I suppose
That they "missed stays."

Mogul! a vote of thanks,
For all you've done and all you mean to do;
And for a certain accident in life,
Which flesh is heir to in this world—
Your wife!

The critics—bah!
Praised childish Vincent, flippant Courtney too,
Nor spoke of her to whom we owe so much;
Critics! one of 'em was an Irishman,
The other Dutch!

Mogul! adieu!
Perchance 'twill happen that we meet again.
Till when, with you and yours be all felicity,
Kings, queens, lords, ladies, harlequins and thieves,
Ho! Benedicite!

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

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TERMS—[illegible] if paid in advance—[illegible] at the end of the year.

DECIDEDLY RIDICULOUS.

We were amused last week before the returns of the Governor's election were received in sufficient numbers to settle the question as to who was elected, to see a set of [illegible] about making calculations with[illegible], most sage and wise employment. They [illegible] pulled out their tables, and taking the [illegible], discovered most miraculous wise sayings, which would have delighted a mathematician who works his sums on solid propositions. It was our chance to fall in with two of these on the same afternoon. One had small bets on Wolf and the other on Ritner, and like baffled [illegible], each one believed what he wished to be true. Well! said the Wolf man—Mr. Wolf is elected! Ah! said we, and how do you prove it? He then drew from his pocket a set of calculations which puzzled us much, for we could not follow his rapid chain of argument. He had a few returns from neighboring counties on which he built a superstructure several days in advance of the mail! Dauphin, Franklin, Cumberland, Perry, Lancaster, and a host of other counties were run over in less than no time, and our calculator left us quite satisfied that he had made a convert of us. The only argument we saw in all his rhodomontade amounted to this—that such a place had given a majority, and *therefore*, "oh wise conclusion," such another would do likewise! He might as well have sat himself down by the sea side, and made a calculation what ship would next come in sight. There is nothing certain in politics *but change!* and very unwise are they who calculate on a settled political horizon.

Next came our Ritner mathematician. He went to work on a well known principle of the philosophers. He had manufactured his tables on the system of checks and balances. This county balanced that—the latest news destroyed that by the previous mail, and then for the balance he calculated on the moral feelings of such and such a district! We thought him still more deranged in his mind than his opponent, and advised him to take a little cooling medicine and go to sleep till the returns were received, for it was evident he would not be quiet while there was any uncertainty.

What a strange propensity it is thus to waste time and talents; they come no nearer to positive results than would the ignorant native of Africa who should sit down and with a stick in the sand calculate the next eclipse of the moon. Mere sagacity was at fault, and why derange the mental faculties in search of an unknowable event.

THE NEW MAYOR.

Councils met on Tuesday at eleven o'clock, in their respective chambers. A member has furnished the following particulars.

"Shortly after their organization, notice was received that the Select Council was ready to meet the Common Council.

"The Select Council was received with the customary civilities by the other branch, and the President, Joseph R. Ingersoll, announced to the joint meeting that the object of their assembling was to choose a Mayor of the city. He then named Charles Massey as teller on the part of the Select Council, and the President of the Common Council, Henry Troth, named Joseph R. Chandler as teller for that body.

"At the first attempt there was no choice, 28 votes having been given, whereof John Swift had 14, and Samuel Rush 8, and 6 were scattering. On the second calling of the names, there were 29 members present, Mr. Groves of the Select Council having entered. Nineteen answered "for John Swift," and ten "for Samuel Rush." The following was the vote on the second ballot:—

"*For John Swift*—Messrs. Fox, Lewis, McCredy, H. Toland, Worrell, Aken, Byerly, Chandler, Elliott, Gilder, Huston, Lapsley, Merrick, Sailor, Smith, R. Toland, Troth, S. P. Wetherill, Morris.

"*For Samuel Rush*—Messrs. Eyre, Groves, Ingersoll, Massey, Neff, J. P. Wetherill, Borie, Maitland, McMullen, Yarnell.

"After this had been announced by the President of the Select Council, Messrs. Lawrence Lewis, of the Select Council, and S. P. Wetherill, of the Common Council, were appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor elect, and request his attendance in the Council Chamber. Shortly afterwards the Mayor elect was introduced by the committee, and informed by the presiding officer of his election; he then took the oath of office, administered by Alderman Binns.

"The Mayor then expressed his heartfelt acknowledgments to the Councils for this mark of their confidence, avowed his distrust in his own abilities to discharge the duties which he then assumed, professed his desire to receive aid and advice from the Councils and added an assurance that whatever errors might be found in his administration, should be imputable to the head and not to the heart. The Mayor then exchanged felicitations with every member of the Councils.

"After the adjournment of the Councils, the Mayor was conducted to the police office, which was crowded with citizens; here he was received in a very handsome manner by the late Mayor, Benj. W. Richards, Esq. who congratulated him on his election, conducted him to the chair of office, and retired.

"Col. Swift then received the congratulations of the numerous citizens in the room. After which he entered upon the duties of office; in the discharge of which we wish him success, for his own and for the city's sake.

"During the joint session of the Councils, and long before the hour of meeting, the Council Chamber was crowded with citizens, within and outside the bar, who watched with the greatest earnestness the result of the vote. As might have been expected in such a place, and from citizens of Philadelphia, the utmost decorum prevailed."

In the evening the new Mayor was waited on by a large number of citizens, accompanied by the Philadelphia Band, who played some of their most patriotic airs. The Mayor then addressed the assemblage in a pertinent and happy manner, stating, what was evident, that he was too full of gratitude to express all his heart dictated, and that he should use his best endeavors to be the Mayor of the city, and not a party officer. If any thing could enhance the gratification of being chosen to such a station, it must be the deep respect for the newly made officer and for the city's quiet, that pervaded the assembled multitude. One murmur of approbation and pleasure, and all withdrew quietly to their homes. That Colonel Swift will make an efficient officer, none who know him can doubt.

BABBAGE'S ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURES.

How often we wish we had at command twenty sheets of paper instead of one—were it the case now we should present our readers with very copious extracts from a neat volume just issued by Carey & Lea entitled "The Economy of Manufactures," which we have perused with interest and profit. Of the many publications which have been successively issued, calculated to give an attractive form to the wonders effected by science, we look upon the book under consideration as far the most valuable. It seems to have grown out of a pursuit the most abstract, and the least romantic that can possibly be conceived. The author has been employed for many years, in devising the construction of a "calculating engine"—an engine which *of itself* would give an answer to any arithmetical problem that could be proposed, and even if he should fail in producing so wonderful a machine, his labors can never be deemed as unavailing, which have enabled him to furnish the world, in so agreeable a form with the exceedingly interesting volume now before us, two-thirds of which we have pencilled as exhibiting something which was entirely new to us, or dressed in a garb which gave it the attractive form of perfect novelty.

Mr. Babbage in the course of his investigations found it necessary to examine most of the modern improvements which have been made in machinery of every description. Thus a great variety of curious processes and facts came under his attention; these he has communicated in a manner which it will be difficult for the reader who does not possess the work itself to understand. The happy style, the judgment and tact by which the author has contrived to lend almost the charm of romance to the apparently dry and technical theme which he has chosen, can only be appreciated by the attentive reader.

The use of machinery and its advantages are perspicuously pointed out in the first chapter. The addition which it makes to human comfort can scarcely be adequately estimated. Of its powerful assistance in saving time and labor, the blasting of rocks by means of gunpowder is an obvious example. [illegible]

book. The applicant added, that the description agreed so accurately in all respects with the young lady he at one time loved sincerely, that from the day he first consulted Mr. Stiff on the subject, he had broken off all acquaintance with her, under the full persuasion that she was a thief. The magistrates could scarcely refrain from loud laughter at the credulity evinced by the applicant.

[illegible] buttons, nails, and other articles. How ingenious are the contrivancies which have been invented by Mr. Brunel and other men of superior skill for the purpose of enabling the blind and the lame to redeem themselves, if so disposed, from the consequences of their peculiar misfortunes! Thus machinery has been invented by means of which the blind may manufacture shoes, weave sash lines, perform on musical instruments; and those deprived of a hand or a leg may, nevertheless work without the disadvantages to which such privations might otherwise have subjected them. Some machines are calculated to produce power, others may assist us in transmitting force and executing work. Not the least ingenious amongst our contrivances are those machines the object of which is to regulate a power already set in motion; to reduce it as it were within the precincts of civilization, to prevent it from doing harm, and to render it efficient only for doing good. Thus the steam engine, with all its colossal power is kept in the most perfect subjection by that beautiful contrivance "the governor." So also several happy contrivances have been hit upon for the purpose of affording a regular supply of coal to the fires, which are placed under the steam engine boilers. This is done by means of a hopper; and so admirably does it answer its purposes, that in many instances the supply is almost imperceptible, though sufficient, and the smoke is wholly consumed by the fire itself.

We wind up our watches in half a minute, and set them in motion by means of the various wheels which they contain. The effect of that momentary labor is diffused over the whole of the succeeding twenty-four hours.

It has been the successful endeavor of those persons, to whom we are indebted for many of the modern improvements, to abridge as much as possible the time which nature would require to complete certain processes. In tanning and bleaching, a most important saving of time has been effected. Leather used to lay twelve, eighteen, and even twenty-four months in the pit in order that the tanning principle might penetrate the hide. Now, it is found that by placing the leather in a close vessel and exhausting the air by means of an air pump, the thickest hides may be tanned in six weeks or two months!

The results of the power obtained by steam are so commonly understood, that we need not dwell upon them. Some of the machines for registering operations are worthy of notice. There are some manufactures, cheap laces for instance, which if they were measured in the common way, with a yard stick by hand, the process would take away a considerable portion of the profit. By a machine contrived for the purpose, the goods are measured as they pass rapidly through the hands of the operator, and all chance of error is avoided.

We agree with Mr. Babbage in thinking that the art of lithographic printing has been as yet brought near to the degree of perfection which it would seem susceptible. Every body almost is acquainted with the process—the direct offspring of Chemistry. The picture or writing intended to be multiplied is drawn on stone of a slightly porous nature; the ink employed for this purpose is so very greasy, that when water is thrown on the stone it does not even wet the lines drawn upon it. Water having been poured on the stone, a roller covered with printing ink, is passed over it, and as this ink is also very oily, it adheres only to those parts of the stone on which the lines had been drawn. A sheet of paper pressed on the stone is thus impressed with a perfect copy of the original. May not human ingenuity yet devise some plan, by means of which the lithographic impressions of pictures may be as well defined and as brilliant as those taken from steel plates? Might not the printing of books and newspapers be greatly expedited by a more perfect system.

Very few snuff takers suspect, perhaps, that the ornaments on their boxes which resemble carvings, are nothing more than imitations—in fact are stamped or printed on wood. The wood is softened by long boiling in water, and whilst in this state it is forced into iron or steel moulds, on which the requisite patterns are cut, and there kept under a great pressure until they are dry. The account of the manufacture of pins will interest every reader. But we must leave this fascinating book, only adding that is every way worth double the amount asked for it.

PIRACY AND ROBBERY.

The Salem Commercial Advertiser of Saturday last, furnishes the following statement from Captain Butman, of the brig Mexican, which sailed from Salem a few weeks since, and returned on Friday last, having been robbed by pirates:—

"On the 20th of September, in latitude 33 north longitude 34½, at half past 2 o'clock A. M. was boarded by the crew of a schooner of about 150 tons, painted black, with a narrow white streak, a large head with a horn of plenty painted white, large maintopmast but no yards or sails upon it, mast raked very much, mainsail very square at the head, sails made with split cloth, and all new; had two long brass twelve pounders, and a large gun on a pivot amidships, and about seventy men, who appeared to be chiefly Spaniards and mulattoes.

"As they came on board they instantly demanded money, and drew their knives and threatened us with instant death if it was not instantly produced. When they had got it all upon deck, hailed the schooner, and they got out their launch and came and took it on board the schooner, viz. ten boxes containing $20,000; then returned to the brig again, drove all the crew into the forecastle, ransacked the cabin, overhauling all the chests, trunks, &c. and rifled my pockets, taking my watch and three doubloons which I had previously put there for safety; robbed the mate of his watch and $300 specie, still insisting that there was more money in the hold.

"Being answered in the negative, they beat me severely over the back, and they knew that there was more, that they should search for it, and if they found any they would cut all our throats. They continued searching about in every part of the vessel, for some time longer, but not finding any more specie, they took two coils of the rigging, a side of leather and some other articles, and went on board the schooner, probably to consult what to do with us—for in a few minutes they came back, apparently in great haste, shut us all below, fastened up the companionway, fore scuttle, and after hatchway, stove our compasses all to pieces in the binnacle, cut away tiller ropes, halliards, braces, and most of our running rigging, cut our sails badly; took a tub of tarred rope yarn and what combustibles they found on deck, put them in the caboose house and set them on fire, then left us, taking with them our boat and colors.

"When they got alongside of the schooner they scuttled our boat, took in their own, and made sail, steering to the eastward. As soon as they left us we got up out of the cabin scuttle, which they neglected to secure, and extinguished the fire, which in a few minutes more would have reached the mainsail and set our masts on fire. Soon after we saw a ship to the leeward, steering to the S. E. the schooner being in pursuit, but did not overtake her whilst she was in sight of us."

From the Illinois Magazine.

DANIEL BOON.

The following letter from a venerable and highly respectable citizen of Kentucky, is so interesting, that we take the liberty of presenting it to our readers in the state in which it came to our hands, believing that this simple narrative will be more acceptable than any paraphrase of it, that we could make.

"Sir—I received your letter a few days since, requesting me to state what I knew of Col. Daniel Boon. When a boy I knew him. He lived within a mile and a half of my father's in Culpepper county, Virginia, for two years, and I frequently set up targets for him to shoot at. From thence he moved to North Carolina, and I saw no more of him, until I met him in Kentucky in 1781.

"We were frequently together afterwards, and several times in the woods, surveying in company; and a more agreeable, friendly companion, I have never seen. As to his stature, I think he was about five feet ten inches high, and well proportioned. His appearance was fine, his manners easy, his mind strong and philosophic, his disposition mild and placid, and his character unimpeachable. A more friendly and hospitable man never lived.

"I will now inform you what he told me relative to his first discovery of Kentucky. He said, that himself, his brother Squire, and a servant boy, came from North Carolina, to take a fall hunt in Powell's Valley, having hunted there the year before. He was hunting along the side of the Cumberland mountain, and discovered a gap or low place in the mountain, which he ascended to the top; from whence he thought he could see to the Ohio river. He said that when he first saw it he thought, in his own mind, that it was the most beautiful country in the world. He returned to the camp and informed his brother what he had seen; telling him that they must up and go across the mountain. They did so and travelled on to Scagg's creek, where the deer were so plenty, that they soon loaded their seven horses with shaved skins, and he started his brother and the servant boy, back with them to North Carolina. He told his brother to bring back to him as many horses as he could get, and he would have their loads ready against he came. He stayed and hunted there, and never saw the face of man for eight months to a day. He declared that he never enjoyed himself better during the whole of his life; he had three dogs that kept his camp while he was hunting; and at night he would often lay by his fire and sing every song he could think of, while the dogs would sit round him and give as much attention as if they understood every word he was saying.

"At the end of eight months, his brother and servant boy came to him, with fourteen horses. His brother informed him, that when he got into North Carolina with his poultry, the Indians had fallen upon the frontiers, and that he had to go with others, against them. Boon had the packs nearly all ready, and in a day or two, they loaded the horses and started for home. They travelled on that day, and until about 10 o'clock the next day, when he saw four Indians, with four horses, loaded with beaver fur. They were crossing each other; and seeing plainly that they must meet, he cautioned his brother and the servant boy not to let the Indians have their guns out of their hands; for they would be sure to make the attempt to get them under the pretence of wanting to examine them. The Indians endeavored to get their guns, but they would not let them get possession of them. The Indians then turned round Boon's horses, and drove them off with their own. Boon said he looked after them awhile, and then put off for home. They went on that day, and the next, until nine or ten o'clock; he then observed to his brother and the boy that if they would stick to him, he would follow them to their towns, but he would have his skins and horses back. They agreed to it, and pursued hard after them, and came in sight of them the fourth day. "Now," said Boon, "we must trail them on, until they stop to eat."

The Indians at length halted, hoppled their horses, cooked and eat; Boon and his companions watching them all the while. He well knew, that having eaten, they would all lie down to sleep, except one. They did so; and the one who was on guard, set on a log, at the head of the others, and Boon and his comrades had to creep on all fours, a hundred yards, to get near enough to shoot. The Colonel then told his brother, that he would take for his own mark the one on the log—that he, the brother, must aim at the one on the right, and the boy at the one on the left; and that, when he gave the signal they must fire, and keep loading and shooting, making as much noise and using as many different tones as they could. They fired, and he *tilted his man over the log*, but the others bore him off. They followed the Indians three quarters of a mile shooting and yelling; then came back, gathered their own horses, and those of the Indians, put on their packs, and the packs of beaver fur, and drove them to his own house in North Carolina. The above is just as he told it to me himself."

[illegible] particular encouragement they have received [illegible] they have been induced to employ an extra number of workmen, and have now on hand the greatest variety of READY MADE COFFINS ever offered for sale; and which will be sold at much lower prices than they can be purchased at any establishment in the city, and from their considerable experience as Undertakers have no hesitation in promising every satisfaction.

D. G. & J. S. HOPPER,
No. 225 Arch street.

N. B. They also as usual furnish Gloves, Crapes, Scarfs, Shrouds, Winding-sheets, Hearse, Carriages, Ice-boxes, &c. together with a Laverout, if required. Cabinetmakers supplied as heretofore.

Sep. 1

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & WILLIAM HAGAR, respectfully inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a co-partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of WHITE, HAGAR & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to 14 lines Pica.—The book and news type being in the most modern style and light.

WHITE, HAGAR & Co., are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished at short notice.—Old type taken in exchange for new, at [illegible] cts per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE.
W. HAGER.

Aug. 29—3t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE.—The addition of another Magazine to the list of Periodicals already before the public, may perhaps, by some, be considered as uncalled for. Numerous however, as such works are, it is believed by many that there is still an opening for another; and that one, which in its character shall take a middle course between the larger Magazines and the more ephemeral productions of the day, will, if offered upon terms that can be complied with by those of the most limited means, be well received by a large class of readers.

It is with these views that the publication of the BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE is undertaken. The Proprietors and Editors are fully aware of the difficulties attending the commencement of such a work, and the constant exertion necessary to sustain it; and they are prepared to meet them.

The work is edited by an Association of Literary Gentlemen, and devoted to subjects interesting to the general reader, which will be treated in such manner as to entertain and instruct, without interfering with individual preferences in regard to disputed points either in religion or politics. Original Essays, Poetry and Tales; Sketches of American Scenery; Biography; Character; Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c. &c. &c., will find their appropriate place in its pages. Arrangements have been made which will ensure the publication of the work for at least one year, and the Publishers, therefore, have no hesitation in respectfully soliciting a share of public favor.

The BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE will be published on the 1st of every month. It will be printed on large paper, of good quality, with new type, and each number will contain 48 pages, large octavo size, making two sheets; the postage being, therefore, one third less than if printed in common octavo.

* Persons sending payment for six copies in advance will be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

TERMS.—The price is two dollars a year in advance, two dollars and fifty cents in six months, and three dollars at the end of the year, which will in no case be deviated from.

CLAPP & HULL, Publishers,
184 Washington street.

Boston, April, 1832.

BUILDING LOTS TO BE LET ON GROUND RENT.—A lot of ground 20 feet front by 77 feet deep on the South side of [illegible] street, between Eighth and [illegible] streets. Apply at No. 44 Walnut street to

RICHARD HILL MORRIS.

A BELLE NATURE.—THIS CELEBRATED PIC[illegible] ture has returned from a visit to Baltimore, and is exhibiting in South Fourth street, the 2d building north of Chesnut street.

Sept 15

A SUPPOSED PIRATE ARRESTED.—The New York Mercantile says:—"A man, believed to have been one of the crew of the sloop Ajax, which was robbed and sunk near Mobile some months since, was arrested in this city on Friday, and is now in prison. The Ajax, it will be recollected, was commanded by Captain Tishew of this port, and when pirated was on her passage from Mexico, for Mobile we believe. She had on board about 20,000 dollars in specie, and one or two passengers, who, with the captain, it is believed were murdered. Several persons have been arrested, in Florida and Louisiana, suspected of being concerned in this act, but for want of proof some of them were discharged, and it is not unlikely may have found their way to this city.

"The man now in custody was recognized at a sailor's boarding house in Water street, by two seamen who knew of his being one of the crew of the Ajax, and it is through their information that the police got possession of him. In his possession was a watch, with a certificate, as cleaned for Capt. Tishew, and a spyglass known to have been the property of Captain T. The prisoner is about 22 or 23 years old, named Charles Read. He has boarded some months at the house where he was taken, and it is said he has uniformly expressed a fear to be left alone in a room. He has thus far declined to give any satisfactory account to the police, and says he purchased the articles found upon him at Savannah."

The Broome County Courier, published at Binghampton, N. Y. contains the following highly interesting narrative, which the editor requests other papers to copy:—

An instance of the greatest abandonment of character, and dereliction of domestic duties, lately occurred in the town of Colesville, in this county. In the fall of 1831, Smith Baker, left his family, consisting of his wife and six or seven small children, taking with him, in the absence of her husband, the wife of Israel A. Smith, and a considerable amount of Smith's personal property. A process for their apprehension was issued, but as sometime had elapsed, the attempt to arrest them resulted in failure. A few days after their departure Smith sickened, as believed by the attending physician, with an attack of the cholic. The physician treated it as such, leaving no appropriate medicine untried, but the disease yielded not to his skill, and its inveteracy soon prostrated its victim to the dust. Some months afterwards, the Post Master of Colesville was advised of the place where the adulterers were, by the receipt of a letter from the Post Master of a town in New Hampshire, requesting information in regard to certain persons answering the description of Baker, and the wife of Smith, who casually had said they were from Colesville. The information sought was communicated, and as is supposed, rendered Baker's situation uncomfortable.

It is believed that Baker kept up a correspondence with a person in Colesville, thereby ascertaining the state of affairs in the neighborhood of the transaction of his perfidy—and that, knowing the fact of Smith's decease, he learned from his legal advisers, that personal actions die with the person, that his offence was not bigamy, that his adulterous connection would not subject him to the penalty of the law farther than as being the ground of divorce from his wife—and feeling the effects of the development of his villany, made by the Post Master, was induced to return to Colesville, to which place he with his paramour did return in July last.

During Baker's absence, his wife, a woman of irreproachable character, by her industry, and the assistance of friends, kept together and supported the family of small children. Baker on his return, professed a regard for his children, a regard wearing the aspect of mockery on its very face, took away the children from their mother, and made arrangements to live with the partner of his infamy, directly in the neighborhood of his wife, fiendishly calumniating and abusing Mrs. Baker whenever an opportunity offered. Public indignation was aroused at this outrage upon the morals and peace of the community, but Baker bid defiance to all, and boasted of having had as good counsel as New Hampshire afforded.

After the decease of Smith, many persons became impressed with a belief that his death was occasioned by poison, and that it was communicated by Smith's wife and Baker, in the food and provisions left at the house of Smith, and of which he alone ate after his return.

A complaint charging Smith Baker and Anna Smith with having poisoned Israel A. Smith, was made to a magistrate, and thereupon they were arrested and brought before the magistrate for examination. In the course of inquiry it was proved that Baker had had an illicit intercourse with Anna Smith for several years past, and had designed for a long time to go away with her; that when Smith returned he found food prepared for him, and that immediately after eating it he became unwell; that during his short sickness he had many symptoms of being poisoned, &c.

The presumption that Smith had been poisoned by them, being so strong, the magistrate committed them to the county jail. At the next court of General Sessions of the Peace, held on the 28th ult. the matter came before the Grand Jury; *as there had been no post mortem examination of Smith, as no positive testimony was admitted, and as the witnesses whom Baker had caused to be subpœnaed were allowed admission into the grand jury room, it is not strange that a bill was not found against them!*

After their release from jail they returned to Colesville, and remained there until the night of the 10th inst., when they again decamped, having heard that the remains of Smith were soon to be disinterred and subjected to an examination.

Baker is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, rather slow of speech, his complexion dark, teeth regular, and hair a little grey.

LONDON POLICE.

BOW STREET.—*The Faculty and the Police Outwitted.*—Yesterday Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of the fifth division of Police, attended before Mr. Halls, the sitting Magistrate, for the purpose of accounting for the non-appearance of a man whose name was entered on the official list of charges to be heard, as being accused of a violent assault, and endeavoring to rescue a person charged with felony from the custody of a police constable. The statement of Mr. Thomas created great merriment in the office. It was as follows:—A tall powerful young man, who gave his name as Thomas Taylor, and stated that he lodged at No. 7, Duke street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was brought into the station-house, in Covent Garden, on the charge above described. He was locked up in one of the rooms below in the usual manner, but had not been there many minutes before dreadful groans and moanings were heard, and an alarm was given by the other inmates of the cell that the new comer was attacked with cholera! Mr. Thomas ordered him instantly to be brought up stairs, and sent for two surgeons, who attended in a very few minutes. The prisoner seemed to be in extreme agony, and as he sat on the floor, which he preferred to an easy chair which was offered to him, his limbs appeared to become contracted; he complained very much of cramps and retched violently, but nothing was ejected from the stomach. Hot brandy and water, with an infusion of laudanum, was administered very liberally, and the man called out every minute for a fresh supply, telling his surrounding attendants that he thought it did him good, and was the only thing that would save his life, although the agony that he was apparently enduring did not seem at all to decrease. The surgeons, in fact, were acting upon the belief that he was laboring under an attack of the most decided malignant cholera. At length, Mr. Snitch, the surgeon of Brydges street, Covent Garden, proposed to bleed him, and this operation was submitted to by the prisoner, and a pint and a half of blood taken from his arm! He then seemed more composed and free from pain, but complained of being faint, and requested that he might be taken into the yard for the benefit of the air. He was taken into the yard, and placed in a chair, and said that he was much refreshed, but that his head felt cold. At this moment there was only one gentleman in immediate attendance upon him, the others being in the superintendent's room, and he went into the house to get his hat for him, but he had scarcely turned his back upon the patient, when the latter jumped from his chair, bounded upon the high wall at the back of the station house with a deer-like spring, ran along it with the speed and confidence of a tom-cat long experienced in nocturnal excursions of a similarly hazardous kind, until he got into Covent Garden churchyard, at the back of Mr. Offley's celebrated Burton Ale House, when he contrived to clamber over an iron gate at least ten feet high, and escaped altogether. All search for him was vain. His address was found to be fictitious. His person was well known to the policeman on duty at the station house at the time he was taken there, and it has since been ascertained that he was "wanted" for offences of a much graver kind than that with which he was charged at the station house.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—We have received the first number of this periodical, and take pleasure in giving it our comment. The proposals will be found in our columns of to-day, and we earnestly recommend them to the perusal of our readers and patrons. They will convey a better idea of the work than we can give. It is really *something new*, being the only work of the kind published at present. As to the style in which the paper is executed, we can only say that it is excellent. It is closely and correctly printed on 16 quarto pages with handsome type, and altogether is a cheap and valuable work, and only need be seen and known to insure patronage.—*Easton Sentinel.*

COMPLETION OF THE OHIO CANAL.—With the exception of one lock on the margin of the Scioto river, near Portsmouth, and intended to be used only when the Ohio river is at its lowest stage of water, the grand Canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river is now completed. This joyful and important event was to be celebrated at Portsmouth, on the 12th inst. The completion of such a work, by the unaided exertions of a state so young in years, is greatly creditable to her. It will constitute a lasting monument of her enterprise and perseverance.

A REMARKABLE FACT.—The Norfolk Herald says—"There are 200 men, white and colored, who have been employed at the different fisheries between Sewell's Point and Cape Henry, for a month past, and constantly exposed to the heat of the sun, the drenching of the rain, and the night dews; who are at least half their time immersed to the middle in salt water, and undergoing great bodily fatigue; and who abstain from liquor only when it is not to be had for love or money—yet not one of them has been attacked by the cholera."

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The exhibition of the Autumnal flowers, which commenced on Tuesday, and continued yesterday, at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, attracted crowds of admiring visitors. The display of Dahlias was brilliant. Some fine looking grapes were also exhibited.

CENTERVILLE TROTTING COURSE, L. I.—On Tuesday, we are informed, the fastest trotting in harness, three mile heats, ever known in this country, was peformed on the above course.

The horses were the Comet, Screwdriver, and Macduff. The Comet was the favorite for the first heat, but was distanced by Screwdriver, the latter having performed the distance of three miles in 8 minutes and 9 seconds. The second heat was well contested by Macduff and Screwdriver, the latter winning the heat in eight minutes and thirteen and a half seconds.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, the large six story Factory belonging to Benjamin Clapp, Esq. situated in the town of Fishkill, village of Franklinville, Duchess county, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than two hours it was entirely destroyed, together with all the stock and machinery. The three lower stories were occupied by Mr. Clapp as a saw mill, and Mr. J. C. Smith as a machine shop. The three upper stories by Levi Cook & Co. as a comb factory. Mr. Clapp's loss is estimated at $5000; insured $4000—Mr. Smith's $2000; no insurance. Levi Cook & Co. $10,000; insured $7000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the saw mill or machine shop. By this fire, rising one hundred hands are thrown out of employment.—*Journal of Commerce.*

CORPORATION vs. JACKSON, *Pawnbroker.*—A suit was tried yesterday before Judge Hoffman, says the N. York Daily Advertiser, on a complaint made by a poor colored woman. She swore that she left a Breast Pin and Counterpane in pawn, for seven shillings—that when she came to redeem, ten shillings was required; she complained of the charge, when it was agreed to take nine shillings; but on receiving a two dollar bill, they retained ten shillings. Jackson's son was brought forward, who testified directly opposite to the woman. His testimony was impeached by two witnesses. The Jury, after an absence of about two minutes, came in with a verdict for the Plaintiff—which imposes a fine of one hundred dollars on the defendant.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Yesterday morning a Shark, measuring five feet in length, was caught in the Mississippi, in front of the ferry landing opposite Conti street. On Wednesday, a man by the name of Lamb was killed, we understand, by another man named Wetherby. It appears that a contest arose between these individuals, and that in the course of the quarrel, Wetherby knocked Lamb down, who, falling with his neck across a shingle block, broke the vertebra, and never rose from the spot. Wetherby, it is said, has made his escape.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.—The Steamboat Sangamon, Capt. Ingram, arrived here this morning from St. Louis, whence she left on the 23d. Capt. Ingram informs us that the Spasmodic Cholera has broke out in St. Louis. Several had died of it, in five or six hours after the attack, and new cases were occurring daily. There were four cases in St. Louis, when the Sangamon left. It did not create much alarm, although several persons had quit the city on account of it.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the third floor of the three story brick warehouse, No. 10 Spear's wharf, in the occupancy of Messrs. H. & S. White, fell in with a tremendous crash. There were on the floor, at the time, about 2100 bushels of rye, the weight of which forced the ends of the rafters through the floor of the second story. Two persons were in the house when the accident happened, both of whom escaped unhurt. The front wall is so much injured that it will be necessary to take down the upper part of it.—*Chronicle.*

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—*Police Court.*—Yesterday forenoon Wm. Poterfield alias Wm. S. Ellis alias Wm. Butlet was brought before the Court, on complaint of Constable Clapp, as a fugitive from Justice from the State of Pennsylvania. He was arrested at the Theatre on Tuesday evening on account of his answering a description given of his person in an advertisement, offering a reward for his apprehension for stealing $5000 in bank notes belonging to a gentleman in Philadelphia, from on board the Wilmington steamboat the 9th June last, on her passage between Philadelphia and Wilmington, and carried to jail. On the search which usually takes place at the jail, being made, $550 were found secreted in the hem of the bottom of his pantaloons. On Mr. Clapp and Mr. Badlam's testifying to these facts, Poterfield was ordered to recognize in the sum of $1500 with two securities for his appearance in Court for further examination on the 20th October, instant, and for want thereof was committed. In the meantime information will reach Philadelphia of his arrest.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon as the New Bedford stage was entering Weymouth, on its way to this city, the horses took fright, and before passing through the town, upset, and severely injured four or five passengers. Mrs. Cowen, a lady belonging to Martha's Vineyard, who was coming into the city on a visit to her children, had her shoulder dislocated, and her breast very much hurt, so much so, that doubts were entertained yesterday morning of her recovery. At the last accounts the other passengers were convalescent. No want of care is attributed to the driver of the stage. An outside passenger perceiving the horses becoming restive, very imprudently seized one of the reins, which turning the horses suddenly, is said to be the cause of the accident.

CLEAVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4.—We regret to state that a most disastrous shipwreck occurred off the port of Ashtabula, on Friday morning last. The schooner Elisha Whittlesey, Capt. Heacox, from Buffalo, laden with merchandise, with about seventeen persons on board, including the crew, was capsized by a tremendous squall that occurred about three o'clock; and distressing to relate, ten of the number were drowned. Unfortunately it happened for their safety, the passengers, at the time, were in their beds asleep; and, being unapprised of the danger, until it was too late, were prevented from using those means for their preservation, which they might have done under other circumstances. The residue, including the captain, clung to the wreck, and were rescued from their perilous condition by the schr. Huron, Captain Perkins, from Buffalo, that providentially came along. They were brought to this place in a distressed condition; some of them not only stripped of all their property, but deprived of relatives. One instance has been mentioned to us of a peculiarly afflicting nature. It was that of an individual who had lost his all—not only his clothing and money, which we understand was considerable, but his wife and only child. We have not ascertained the names of the sufferers.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF A SERPENT.—The beautiful Anaconda now exhibiting at Peale's Museum, is perhaps the most gentle of its tribe; and nightly excites great interest by the attachment it evinces to its master, which can only be exceeded by its deep sense of unmerited wrongs—of this latter he has lately given a most striking proof. The other evening a gentleman, either wantonly or for want of thought, struck him with the ferule of his umbrella on the back, making some remarks at the time, and then proceeded to the other end of the room. The serpent became so agitated as to excite its keepers' attention, but still perfectly harmless, appearing to have more the appearance of terror than revenge. After a while the offending party returned, and was again making some remarks, when the anaconda recognized his voice, made a spring direct for his face, which however, he happily missed, and was then as gentle as ever. What makes the above the more remarkable is, that the animal was blind at the time, from some of the last years' skin obstructing its vision; so that it must have discovered its adversary solely by the sound of his voice.—*N. York Traveller.*

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.—By an arrival in Salem, in 60 days from Port Praya, it is stated that a universal famine extends throughout the Cape de Verd Islands. We learn from the Essex Register some particulars.

Three years have elapsed since they have been visited with rains in any considerable quantities. The land has become parched and has yielded nothing to the cultivator. All kinds of vegetation are withering and passing away. Most of the animals in the Island have died from starvation. At every port the utmost misery existed among all classes. It was no uncommon thing to see women and children gathering from the streets old bones that had been thrown away, and eagerly gnawing them.

The dead and dying are to be met with on every side. Mr. Gardner, acting American Consul, computed that from 12 to 14 souls perished at Port Praya daily. A gentleman who was known to have a small supply of provisions, was obliged to guard his doors with his slaves to prevent the people from entering and taking it from his table.

There are from 60 to 70,000 souls on the islands, who, unless assistance be speedily rendered, must perish. They confidently expect aid from this country, and the parting words of the Governor General to Captain Rider (who brings the intelligence) were "For God's sake tell them to send us something."

A Southern paper describes a mode of trickery employed in the sale of lands supposed to contain gold, which is quite equal to any thing in the 'wooden nutmeg' and 'notion' line. The process is called '*salting*'—which consists in sprinkling judiciously a few pennyweights of gold in places which have all other signs of containing the precious metal, except the gold itself. When the lucky spot is pointed out to the gold hunter, and it is 'panned' as the term goes, particles of gold *salted* in a proper way, are of course discovered, and the land is bid for accordingly. A gentleman not long since, bid several hundred dollars for a small tract, and after putting twelve hands to work for thirty days, extracted about *thirteen* dollars worth, being we suppose, about as much as the seller of the land thought necessary for bait. It being impossible to prove the deception, there is no remedy, but to be less free in tasting the 'salt' of the earth.

LAND LOTTERIES.—We have mentioned, says the Savannah Georgian, Oct. 4, that the lotteries are to be commenced on the 22d inst. The following, as we learn from Milledgeville, are the number of draws placed in the wheels, and the prizes to be awarded to them, viz:

In the Land Lottery, in which the prizes are square lots of 160 acres each: names given in, 85,000; prizes, 18,309; or about four and a half blanks to a prize.

In the Gold Lottery, in which the prizes are square lots of forty acres each: names given in, 133,000; prizes, 35,000; or nearly four blanks to a prize.

The commissioners have been industrious to prepare such a mass of tickets (which are not printed) together with the numerical books necessary in so short a period. The wheels containing the names are of great circumference, and so weighty with the tickets that a strong man can hardly turn them. They were manufactured in the Penitentiary, and these important aids towards speedy distribution of Cherokee territory were constructed with the united help of two persons whose stubborn zeal in asserting its independence, has thus made them remote agents in its dismemberment—we mean the Missionaries. Great accuracy being requisite in the registry, it will hardly be possible to draw more than 250 or 300 names per day, so that with the latter number it will occupy seven months before the prizes are exhausted and the lottery finished. It is proposed to draw a day alternately from the wheels of each.

HOMICIDE.—Extract of a letter, dated Macon, Oct. 3.—"Mr. Thomas M. Ellis, proprietor of the Bank of Macon, was shot in the street yesterday morning, and died in about five hours. The quarrel ensued, we understand, in consequence of Mr. Ellis' obstinacy, in refusing to shew the Books and acts of the Bank."

We understand, says the editor of the Chronicle, that Mr. Ellis was shot by a person of the name of Byron—that a quarrel had taken place between the parties, and that both had pistols, and fired about the same time, Ellis without effect.

AN EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.—Some of our pickpockets display a dexterity in their manipulations, which would do no discredit to a Vaux or a Barrington. A gentleman from Schenectady on his way to this city in one of the steamboats, on retiring to his berth, took his money (consisting of bank bills to the amount of between four and five hundred dollars) from his pocket-book, placed it in his watch fob, and slept in his pantaloons. In the morning, he felt for his money and finding it safe, let it remain. In the course of the day he stept into an office, in Wall street, to get it exchanged, when, taking it from his fob, he found it transmuted into a roll of counterfeit bills.

WOLF HUNT.—From the 15th to the 20th ult. the inhabitants of the north part of Annsville, known as Miller's Settlement, were very much annoyed by wolves, and depredations to a considerable extent were committed. Our hardy farmers at the north, not choosing to be thus unceremoniously robbed of their property, called a council of war in which it was resolved to commence active operations against the common enemy without delay. Accordingly on the 22d ult. the inhabitants turned out; and on the first day they had the good fortune to destroy one of the marauders; on the second day, two more were destroyed; and on the 26th, they surrounded a swamp containing from 500 to 1000 acres, under the direction of Mr. Alba Miller, and in less than three hours they became entitled to the "spoils of victory," for the enemy was completely vanquished. *Five savages of the forest were the trophies of this day's operations.* The victors returned to their homes in high glee, resolving to resist to the last, every attack upon their rights, whether from man or beast.—*Utica Gazette.*

BURLINGTON, VT., Oct. 12.—*Counterfeiters detected.*—Two persons of the name of Walker, (brothers) of Westford, in this county, were detected last week by Deputy Sheriff Stanton, having in their possession a small quantity of smuggled goods, and counterfeit money to the amount of $1928. They were examined before Luman Foote, Esq. and bound over in the sum of $500 each to take their trial at the next term of the County Court. The following is a list of counterfeits on different Banks, found upon them: 10's on the Bank of Utica; 5's Bank of Sussex, Newton, N. J.; 10's U. S. Branch Bank, Pittsburgh; 3's Commercial Bank, Conn.; 10's Phœnix Bank, Conn; 5's Bank of North America, Philadelphia; 3's Cranston Bank, R. I.; 10's Harrisburgh Bank, Pa.; 5's Bank of Boston; 20's Bank U. S. Philadelphia; 3's Cattskill Bank, N. Y.; 2's Patterson Bank, N. J.; 10's Farmers' Bank, Baltimore; 3's Chenango Bank, N. Y.; 3's N. Y. State Bank, Syracuse, 2's Bank of Kent, R. I.

NEWS FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Capt. Sublett's Fur Company have just returned from the Rocky Mountains, and state, that on the 12th of July last, in Pier's Hole, on the waters of the Columbia river, about 1600 miles from this place, Captain S. was attacked by a party of Black Feet Indians, when four Americans, one Frenchman, and one half breed were killed, and four wounded, among whom was Capt. S. in the shoulder; seven friendly Indians called the Neperse, were also killed, and six wounded. Five days after seven persons were attacked near Jackson's Hotel, not far from the three Tetons, and Mr. More of Boston, and Mr. Foy of the State of Mississippi, were killed; and Mr. Alfred K. Stephens of St. Louis, was wounded and died five days after.

In the first engagement, at Pier's Hole, were nearly 250 men, mostly of Captain S.'s Fur Company, some of Captain Wyhe's Oregon Company, besides about 10 of the Neperse and Flathead Indians, against about 100 of the Blackfeet Indians.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of the Fur Company, was run into the mountains by a party of the Blackfeet Indians, where he kept hid five days, and lived upon two meals, and finally made his escape by night. He lost two horses, the company eleven.

During the fall of 1831, and the spring of 1832, 23 trappers have been killed by the Indians. The rest of the mountain hunters are generally healthy. Capt. S., who is considerably recovered from his wound, has with him 168 packs of Fur, valued at more than $60,000.

We find the following information in the London Morning Chronicle:—"According to advices from Naples of the 10th ult. some active negociations had been carried on between the American Government and that of the two Sicilies, on the subject of indemnities for losses suffered by the Americans in the reign of Murat. The Sicilian Government, it is said refuses the payment required. The American frigates Brandywine and Constellation were at Naples waiting for despatches to be forwarded to Washington."

HON. JOHN RANDOLPH.—The Journal of Commerce, in relation to the report that the Hon. John Randolph's health was so far restored as to allow of his taking part in politics, and that it was probable he would be returned to Congress next election, states that it has reason to believe this rumor erroneous; and that "information lately received in this city from Charlotte county, represents him as being in a still lower state of health than he was last Spring, when he sent for his friends, Messrs. Moran & Tucker, to attend him in his last moments. After his convalescence, he determined to return to England, there to eke out the remainder of his days, but his strength again failing him, he abandoned the design."

Not many years ago, that honest man, T—— P—— was preparing to ascend the steps of a stage coach, at the door of a hotel in New York; but the eruption of bootblack, table boy, clothes brush, porter and chambermaid, arrested him. The old gentleman surveyed them with evident marks of displeasure, and then summoning the landlord, addressed him thus: "Have I paid your bill?" "Yes, sir." "Then pay your servants."

This Paper (price sixpence) is for sale every Saturday by I. V. Colin, corner of South and Second Streets; J. C. Juner, 333 Market Street; A. D. Turr, No 247 S. Fifth st; David Clark's Book Store, Fourth opposite Branch street; and S. Taylor's Book Store, No. 364 North Second st.

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 20, 1832.

☞For general agent list, see fourth page.

ONE WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The stagnation in the circulating medium during and since the prevalence of the Cholera, makes remittances at this office *peculiarly desirable.* Those who are in arrears could not do us a greater service than by contributing their quota to our heavy expenses—without which we shall pass a most uncomfortable winter, and be compelled to cut off many who *patronise* us at an expense which we cannot bear. We hope not to have to repeat this often.

The new Select and Common Councils have been organised. In the Select Council, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq., was elected president, and Archibald Randall, Esq. clerk. In the Common Council, Henry Troth, Esq. was elected president, and Robert Hare, Jun. Esq., clerk. W. Blackburn was elected messenger; and Lydia R. Baily, printer.

Substitute American gentleman for French, in the following anecdote from Dumont's recollections of Mirabeau:—"A French gentleman being asked if he could play on the harpsichord, replied, 'I do not know, for I never tried; but I will go and see.' Now this is *badinage*; but make it serious, for harpsichord, substitute government, and for music legislation, and instead of one French gentleman, you would find twelve hundred."

3143 tons of coal left the Schuylkill mines last week, making for this year thus far, 148,143 tons.

COAL TRADE OF THE LEHIGH.—Coal despatched from Mauch Chunk for the week ending October 12th, 1832.

Boats.			Tons.
47	carrying		1,685
1481	do		60,962
1528	Total,	Total,	62,644

Extract of a letter dated PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—"The Ohio is up and rising; a new boat is loading, and will start to-morrow.

Five new cases of cholera were reported in Richmond on the twelfth instant.

A paper from the interior states that the Editor has found great difficulty in procuring sufficient literary matter to fill his columns, owing to the political cast of his exchange papers. If he receives the Bulletin we think he could be at no loss.

CORPORATION OF SOUTHWARK.

The Commissioners of the District of Southwark met on Saturday morning according to law, and elected the following officers:—

President—Thomas D. Grover.
Clerk—John Oakford.
Treasurer—Jeremiah W. Flickwir, (in the room of R. M'Mullin, Esq. resigned.)
Superintendent of Police—Henry Manderfield.
Superintendent of Nightly Watch—John Curry.
Deputy Superintendent of Nightly Watch—James Grew.
Superintendent of the District—Garrett Beckhorn.

The New York Evening Post says:—"Our readers will be gratified to learn that this city continues to enjoy excellent health. The deaths last week were in all but 129; of which only 14 are ascribed to Cholera.

AFFLICTING. An evening paper furnishes the following particulars of a melancholy death which occurred in this city on Sunday last, and which has occasioned a strong sensation in the community.

On Sunday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, as Miss Margaretta Potter, daughter of the late William W. Potter, was returning with another young lady, from the church of the Rev. Mr. Chambers, she was seized with a sensation of faintness, and remarked to her friend that she felt extremely ill. The young lady addressed, turned towards her companion, and found her in tears. She became momentarily worse; and on reaching the corner of Chesnut and Tenth streets, was assisted into a drug store, hard by. Here a physician of the neighborhood was sent for, who ordered her to be taken instantly home, as her house was nigh at hand. She was placed in the physician's carriage, in a state of complete exhaustion, but able to comprehend objects in the street. In passing along she observed her mother, who had been sent for, hurrying to the shop whence she had just been removed. She called to Mrs. Potter, in a feeble voice, and this recognition was the last of her life. She was conveyed home, and except the repetition of her mother's name, she never spoke again. In ten minutes, she was a lifeless corpse.

This mysterious dispensation of Providence has removed an amiable, beautiful, and accomplished young lady, from a circle of almost adoring friends. A most affecting incident was connected with her dissolution. A young gentleman, a friend of the family, had engaged to accompany her to church in the evening. He called at the appointed hour, and on inquiring if she was ready, was answered, "*she is dead!*" He could not believe it; and on entering the room where she lay as if in sleep, in her morning dress, he burst into a paroxysm of tears, and, with many others, "refused to be comforted."

THEATRICAL.

We have seen Miss Kemble! and it was truly an era in the history of theatricals to witness her delightful personation of Juliet. Such acting would tempt us to become too often frequenters of the theatre. Her father played Romeo, and if we could have divested ourselves of the disagreeable idea of a father making love to his daughter, it would all have been well enough—but it was a drawback to the illusion of the scene. The voice of Miss Kemble is the most touching and musical we ever heard. It has a characteristic which some of our readers will understand when we call it *English*—a depth of sonorous sound which we never heard from an American; its modulation and pathetic effect it would be impossible to describe. In the balcony scene, the audience, one of the largest we ever saw, was in raptures, and though some of the tones were lost to those at a distance, every body present was gratified to the utmost. Her father was respectable certainly, but did not make a strong impression on us. Mr. Wood as Mercutio was decidedly the better actor of the two—we never saw him in better spirits, and rarely have seen such playing: this gentleman is number one with us. His performance was fully appreciated.

On Wednesday, the father and daughter again appeared in Sheridan's inimitable comedy of the School for Scandal, to a house overflowing with beauty and fashion. As Lady Teazle she showed off a new set of accomplishments, and was all that could be desired. Mr. Kemble as Charles Surface was very enthusiastically and justly praised; it was a character better suited to his powers than Romeo. Wood's Joseph Surface was what it always has been—a fine display of judgment and nature. But why was Mr. Rowbotham put in the character of Sir Peter? Roberts would have done it better.

A young writer in the National Gazette says Fanny Kemble "knows what's what!" Now there's a noble sentiment for a critic to utter!

At Arch Street, Forrest has continued to play Oralloosa against the Kembles with undiminished houses. It was repeated on Wednesday for the fourth time—Mr. Duffy being substituted in the character of Pizarro for Mr. Reed; a great improvement.

ERRATA.—In our notice of "Oralloosa" last week for *Rome* read *Peru*. The incidents are all Peruvian. Types are the most disobedient tools any one can work with.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph Extra, Oct. 14.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The following majorities are taken from official returns, or reports from sources entitled to credit. The estimated majorities are made up from reports and partial returns received.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

	Ritner.		Wolf.
Philadelphia City	1309	Philad. county	397
Delaware	373	Berks	332
Chester	1927	Schuylkill	374
Lancaster	2261	Montgomery	39
Lebanon	904	Northampton	1556
Dauphin	710	Bucks	340
Lehigh	60	Cumberland	517
York	11	Perry	500
Franklin	232	Bedford	68
Adams	646	Northumberland	327
Mifflin	52	Centre	904
Juniata	6	Clearfield	227
Huntingdon	532	Lycoming	743
Somerset	1161	Luzerne	478
Union	1110	Bradford	765
Washington	233	Susquehanna	680
Allegheny	412	Cambria	334
Indiana	297	Westmoreland	1993
Greene	334	Fayette	626
Beaver	48	Columbia	939
		Armstrong	997

ESTIMATED MAJORITIES.

Mercer	350	Butler	200
Erie	700	Crawford	700
Jefferson	150	Warren	400
		Venango	500
		Tioga	400
		Potter and M'Kean	400
		Wayne and Pike	900
Ritner's majorities,	13,960	Wolf's majorities,	16,795
			13,960
Supposed majority for Wolf			2,835

The following Anti-Masons are elected to Congress.
Lancaster, Chester and Delaware—Heister, Potts and Darlington.
Dauphin and Lebanon—William Clark.
York—Charles A. Barnitz.
Franklin—George Chambers.
Fayette and Greene—Andrew Stewart.

LEGISLATURE.—Henry Hibshman of Lancaster, and Dr. George Smith of Delaware, Anti-Masons, have been elected to the Senate.

The following number of Anti-Masons have been elected Representatives from the following counties:—Philadelphia co. 1; Lancaster 6; Chester 4; York 1; Lebanon 1; Union 2; Juniata 1; Luzerne 1; Lehigh 2; Indiana and Jefferson 1; Dauphin 2; Adams 2; Franklin 2; Allegheny 4; Greene 1; Huntingdon 2; Washington 1; Mercer 1; Somerset 2; Erie 1. Butler and Beaver, it is probable, have also elected three members. Making in all 41.

The National Republican Convention was organised on the 15th at Harrisburg. On Tuesday the Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Burnside, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions and an address, reported the following; from which Mr. Mason of York, and Mr. McDowell of Bucks, members of the committee, dissented.

Resolved, That to preserve the constitution of our beloved country, and to enable the Anti Jackson party of Pennsylvania to present an undivided front in the approaching election, this Convention resolve to withdraw the Electoral ticket adopted at their session in May last.

Resolved, That this Convention adopt the electoral ticket formed by the Anti Jackson Convention which assembled in Harrisburg on the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, in February last, and earnestly recommend that ticket to the support of the National Republican party.

The following is the ticket—

Richard Rush,	York county.
William Piper,	Bedford.
Cadwallader Evans,	Philadelphia city.
Levis Passmore and Samuel Harvy,	do co'y.
Maxwell Kenedy,	Lancaster.
Nathaniel Pennypacker,	Chester.
William Johnson,	Delaware.
Nathan B. Boileau,	Montgomery.
David Ferguson,	Dauphin.
John Walter,	Berks.
John Eckert,	Lehigh.
Michael Fackenthall, Jr.	Bucks.
Samuel Leidy,	Northampton.
Ner Middleswarth,	Union.
William Wilson,	Lycoming.
Chester Butler,	Luzerne.
William M'Ilvaine,	York.
William Line,	Cumberland.
Jacob Hade,	Franklin.
James Entriken,	Huntingdon.
Frederick Gebhart,	Somerset.
William Colvin,	Fayette.
Thomas M'Keever,	Washington.
Benjamin Darlington,	Allegheny.
William Ayres,	Butler.
John Taylor,	Indiana.
Robert Falconer,	Warren.
Jonathan Row,	Westmoreland.
Daniel Montgomery,	Columbia.

The address for which we have not room sets forth that "In making this sacrifice for the safety of the Constitution, let us not be understood as abandoning our candidates HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT. We do not abandon them. We have every confidence and every reasonable ground to expect they will be elected. But we cannot sacrifice the flattering prospect of defeating Gen. Jackson, even in his supposed strong hold of Pennsylvania, by presenting to our opponents a divided front. We have strong hopes moreover that the patriotic citizens, whom we now urge for the suffrages of the people, will not cast away the vote of Pennsylvania, but that they will vote for the man in opposition to Gen. Jackson, who they are satisfied will, with their exertions, have a plurality of the votes of the Union."

On motion, the Resolutions and Addresses were agreed to, with one dissenting voice.

Mr. Watts offered the following resolution, which was read, considered, and *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the members of this Convention and the opponents of General Jackson throughout the state, to exert their influence to procure county and township meetings to be held, by which the force of all Anti Jackson parties may be concentrated in support of the Ticket now proposed for their support.

On motion, Mr. Krause of Dauphin, Mr. Randall of Philadelphia, and Mr. Ewing of Washington, were appointed a committee of Finance.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer we take the following particulars of a most extraordinary legal trial.

P. vs. P.—The defendant was arrested in the city of New York at the suit of the plaintiff, for seducing the daughter of the plaintiff. Both parties were British subjects, and the seduction took place in England. The defendant came to this state, and continued his illegal intercourse with the daughter of the plaintiff here.

The defendant was held to bail in $50,000, and now moved to be discharged from the arrest, on the ground that the courts of the State would not take cognizance of actions for torts committed without its jurisdiction, and between aliens.

The court denied the motion, without determining the principle, on the ground that the offence was continued after the defendant came within this State.—They also refused to mitigate the bail on account of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The plaintiff is an English nobleman. The defendant his only son and heir at law, upon whom is entailed an estate of £13,000 per annum, and the miserable deluded victim his own sister.—*Albany Dai. Adv.*

The suit above mentioned, is that of *Price vs. Price*, with which many of our citizens are already acquainted. The plaintiff is Sir Roland Price, an English Baronet. There are two sides to the story; and, until a full investigation shall have taken place, we feel justified in presuming that the one is as liable to be true as the other, notwithstanding this decision of the Court, which, it must be remembered, has been predicated upon *ex parte* evidence merely. The other version of the story is, that this prosecution is a means resorted to by the plaintiff to annul the marriage of his son with a female beneath the rank of his family; and that the defendant married her under a full belief by both—a belief which still continues—that no such relationship as the one charged existed between them. What gives probability to the statement is, that in the edition of Debrett's Peerage published since the defendant's arrest, this lady is named as one of the daughters of the plaintiff; whereas, in the edition previous, her name is not included among them. A painful mystery hangs over the transaction, which the truly amiable gentleman who is the subject of the prosecution—incarcerated as he is, among strangers, and held to bail in an enormous sum at the suit of a powerful adversary—has not the means of elucidating. At all adventures, until the guilt of the defendant shall have been proved, we can do no less than deprecate the injurious impressions liable to be produced on the public mind by the unbecoming terms in which the above report is couched.

THE BANK ROBBERS.

According to notice, William Moore, alias Devon, and Samuel McPherson, committed upon a charge of being concerned in robbing the North Western Bank of Wheeling, Va., where brought before Judge King, on Monday afternoon, under a writ of habeas corpus; Peter A. Brown and Robert M. Lee, Esqrs. acting for defendants, and Augustus H. Richards, Esq. for the commonwealth.

High constable Blayney—*sworn*—Deposed, that on Thursday last, a gentleman called upon him and imparted his suspicions respecting a person who proved to be McPherson, and described his appearance; and in less than an hour witness arrested him, and brought him before the Mayor, and in ten minutes after Moore was arrested in the vicinity of the office, and in about two hours afterwards witness arrested Van Tassel, at the corner of Shippen and Fourth street, and found 980 of the $1000 note upon him, the other 60 having been disposed of to purchase clothes, in a new suit of which he was then disguised.

When the evidence was closed the Judge gave his opinion that the prisoners were culpable beyond a doubt, and remanded them back to prison till demanded by the authorities of Virginia.—*Chronicle.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The late number of DOUGHTY'S CABINET contains a most interesting colored plate exhibiting in natural size and hue more than twenty varieties of birds' eggs, with accompanying descriptions of their modes of building, period of incubation, domestic habits, &c. We have seldom met with an article that has afforded so much gratification. Indeed the whole number is extraordinarily replete with entertainment. The other plate embraces two splendid specimens—the Scarlet Tanager and the Blue-eyed Yellow Warbler—exquisitely delineated, and alone fully worth the price of the whole number. We again take occasion to recommend this work to the patronage of our readers. The low price of $8 a year for so many handsome prints, to say nothing of the letter press, ought to secure it a much more liberal patronage than it has yet obtained. We perceive with regret that the publisher entertains doubts of his ability to proceed with the work unless he shall promptly receive additional encouragement. It is mortifying to our national pride, to be forced to the conclusion that a work purely American, and so beautifully illustrating the natural history of our country, must stop for want of support, while so much exotic trash, of little pretension and less merit, is bought up with the greatest avidity by the reading community. A hundred or two additional subscribers would place the completion of the publisher's plan beyond doubt, and we trust that so much additional aid will be promptly extended to it.

WESTWARD, HO!

This is the title of Paulding's new novel, just issued from the New York press. Paulding is one of our favorite American writers. Although not a man of very refined genius, brilliant fancy, or surprising inventive powers, he is a pleasing, a natural, and a humorous scribbler—one whose productions may always be read once with interest, but seldom we confess with strong admiration. He is excellent in a short story. His more labored productions are rather tedious—appear to have been written on the book making principles, and with less regard to immortality than we consider indispensable to a "long lived" performance. The "Dutchman's Fireside," Paulding's last production, was well enough—was puffed through two or three editions; but honestly it was no great affair, and is already almost forgotten. "Westward, Ho!" we have reason to believe, is a work of more power, genius and character. But it has been written in great haste—rather for the bookseller than the reader—and cannot, therefore have much pretension to deep thought, powerful conception, or intrinsic merit. Its perusal will no doubt serve as a relaxation from politics—and some scenes and passages in it will deserve strong praise and excite deep interest. A New York editor who has read the whole work with "unalloyed pleasure"—describes "Westward, Ho!" as truly and emphatically a *national* tale. He continues—

"There is an air of freshness and originality diffused over the whole work; the characters are marked with distinct features of individuality; the style is rapid and vigorous; and the story is neither spun out nor delayed by long, dull, diffusive dialogues, which neither develop the plot, or advance the action. Here and there we detect slight traces of haste and carelessness, which seem to indicate that the writer is too full of the main subject of the work, to pay particular attention to minor objects."

We say no more. The work will speak for itself. Cannot one see the Ohio roll along in such descriptions as the following?

"Late in the still, starry night, as the Captain and one Zephi Teal, his first officer, sat watching the course of the Bread Horn while she glided along, by the bright beams of a full moon, the former observed that the river was rising rapidly, and the force of the current increasing.

"'There has been a mighty grist of rain lately up above, and the snow on the mountains must have all melted in a hurry. I reckon we shall have a powerful freshet, Zephi.'

"'Yes,' said Zephi; 'it's above high water mark already, and rises like the water in a boiling pot. I never seen it so high but once afore, and that was when Orson Upson's Broad Horn was carried clean over the tops of the Buttonwoods, and Divine Goodyear's house floated all the way down to the Big Bend, with the family in it.'

"'Whew—w—w!' whistled the Captain, 'in what year was that, Zephi?'

"'Why, the very same year that you got such a licking from the Yankee pedlar, at Pittsburg, I calculate.'

"'I'll be shot,' exclaimed Hugg, 'if any Yankee pedlar that ever stepped 'twixt here and the other side of the yarth ever treed Sam Hugg. It's a lie, whoever said it. But did you in good earnest see Divine Goodyear's house floating down stream, with the family in it?'

"'If I didn't Captain Hugg, may I be rowed up Salt River.'

"'I'd like to have seed the old sinner; I dare say he prayed like a horse.'

"'Yes, that he did. I heard him snortin 'now I lay me down to sleep,' as he went past the cove where I tied my boat to the top of a big tree, a hundred feet high.'

"Thus they communed together till the first blush of the morning appeared in the east and the gradual opening of the scene showed the swelling stream rolling down in boiling eddies, and its dark brown surface covered with the spoils of the earth. The gigantic trees on the bottoms, as they are called in the language of the west, stood midway quivering in the waters, with nothing but the branches visible. The first and second banks of the river had disappeared, and wherever the hills receded from the shore the waters rolled over the earth, sweeping along with them every loose thing on its surface. The picture of the deluge was renewed; for the solid ground was no longer a place of safety, and the scene was as solitary as that which the world exhibited when all that remained of its living myriads was sheltered in Noah's ark floating about at the mercy of a shoreless ocean that tumbled round the ball."

The first number of The Philanthropist, a paper devoted particularly to Temperance and Education has made its appearance during the week and promises to be a valuable auxiliary in the important branches to which it is devoted. A paper of this description, aiding in the advancement of a cause which has recently excited so much attention throughout the country, which it is believed has already done much good, and is in a fair way to effect important changes in the face of society, cannot fail to receive the best wishes of the public. The number before us is judiciously prepared and makes its appearance in a neat typographical dress. The publishers are Messrs. W. F. Clark & Y. S. Walter, No. 229 North Third Street. The laudable spirit which they have manifested deserves encouragement, and we sincerely hope it will be extended to them.

Several new works are lying on our table, to be noticed hereafter.

THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.

Total number of deaths in this city during the week ending 13th, only 87—none by cholera.——A circular from the Pension Office at Washington, dated Oct. 4, 1832, states that the number of applications for pensions under the recent act of Congress, already exceeds *twelve thousand*.——Query, Is it more disagreeable to have no appetite for your dinner, or no dinner for your appetite?—One dollar and *found*; chickens and champaigne thrown in—no charge for twenty. Business is business, and opposition is, ever has been, and ever will be nothing more nor less than opposition. The steamer Connecticut is advertised to run between Boston and Portland for $1 and found!——The English papers say that the harvest is one of the most luxuriant that has been known for many years.——Three cases of suicide have occurred in the small town of Walpole, Mass. within three months. The last was a respectable man of 40, who has left eleven children.——There are now belonging to the Temperance Society of the county of Hampshire, Mass. 10,107 members. There are in the county about 31,000 inhabitants. More than half this population over 12 years of age, are members of the temperance society, and more than 4,000 of these have been added within the last year.——"The Knickerbocker" is the title of a new monthly magazine, for which proposals have been issued by Peabody & Co. of New York; it is to be edited by Charles F. Hoffman of that city.——Among the passengers for Liverpool on board the brig Royal William, we notice the name of Mrs. Page, late of our theatres: her visit to Europe is induced by a bequest from a relative in affluent circumstances.——Miss Kemble played Bianca, in the tragedy of Fazio, on Friday evening, to an overflowing house—all agree that she equalled the expectations formed of her merits.——There will be an anti-Jackson majority of 16 or 20 in joint ballot in the New Jersey Legislature: last year the Jackson majority was *one*.——When the vessel which brought to Boston the news of the famine in Cape de Verd was leaving the sufferers, the last words of the Governor of the Islands to the captain were: *For God's sake, send us some bread.*——Hendee & Co. have in the press a poem by a distinguished gentleman, who is better known as a statesman and diplomatist, than as a wooer of the muses. The poem is a historical tale of the twelfth century, in four cantos, and the subject the conquest of Ireland by Henry the Second.——The mountain company passed through Lexington, Missouri, on the 22d Sept. with 150 mules loaded with beaver fur, each carrying 300 pounds. They had a brush with the Blackfeet, and had seven men killed, and several wounded; Soublette, the principal of the company, was badly wounded in the arm and shoulder, but is doing well.——The number of seamen belonging to the United States is 92,000, of whom there are in foreign trade 50,000, in the coasting trade 30,000, in the cod fisheries 5000, in steam vessels 1000, and in the United States navy 6000.——A vessel is about to be dispatched to the Cape de Verd Islands from Boston, the proprietor of which has offered to take free of expense, five or six hundred barrels, provided so much shall be raised for the sufferers by the citizens of that place.——At the last advices from New Orleans, the yellow fever prevailed to some extent in that place.——The London Court Journal says that Joseph Bonaparte has taken for one year, the house of General Sir George Ashe, No. 23, Park Crescent.——Cooper and Mrs. M'Clure have for the last week been playing at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore: Miss Clifton and Mr. Pierson are engaged for the same establishment.——A Jackson and Barbour ticket has been formed by a state convention in Mississippi—The Commissioners of Spring Garden have elected John M. Ogden their president for the ensuing year.——The National Intelligencer says of the Richmond Enquirer—We should as soon attempt to define a November fog, or to fix the colors of a chameleon, as to define his principles or fix his versatile genius.——A New Jersey editor says that a man who "cannot live on pie and milk should be sent to Georgia to drive negroes and fight nullifiers."——At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the 12th inst. it was unanimously voted that a piece of plate be presented to Colonel John Swift, as a proper tribute of respect for his efforts to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate tenants of Arch St. Prison, during the prevalence of the cholera there, on the fifth of August last.——The New Orleans Insurance Company, the oldest in that city, on the 23d ult. declared a dividend of four hundred and twenty-five dollars per share, on the amount of stock paid in; (which is only of $100) for the last six months. Four hundred dollars are appropriated to reduce the sureties furnished by the stockholders, and twenty-five dollars in cash are paid to them.——Dr. Hales used to say that "Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. I have experienced that the more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economise his time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account."——A fine patch of wheat is now growing in France, from seed upwards of 2000 years old, taken from an Egyptian mummy. It is similar to the wheat of the present day.——A great mortality occurred on board the packet ship Albany, on her passage from Havre to New York. Two of the crew died of the cholera, and thirty-four of her passengers (twenty of them children) died of worms.——In Georgia the Union party are said to have succeeded in electing their whole congressional ticket. The nullifiers, with Judge Clayton at their head, appear to have been left far in the rear.——The amount of duties received at the Liverpool custom house in August last, was 403,000 pounds. In August 1831, the amount was only 292,000.——Mr. Rothschild stated before the committee of the House of Commons that he buys bills on foreign houses to the amount of £30 to £100,000 a week, and that he received in 1824, in two months, £1,500,000.——The population of Warsaw, which before the 29th of November, 1830, amounted to, 150,000, at the beginning of August last was reduced to 60,000.——Captain Hiram Covell, of Newport, R. I. states that on the 7th May, 1831, lat. 4 30 N. long. 168 40 E. he discovered a group of islands not laid down on any chart. They were all inhabited, and the natives spoke Spanish!——The docks of Liverpool cover one hundred and eleven acres; and the quay space extends to the length of eight miles. The whole length of the river wall is two miles eight hundred and twenty yards, exclusive of the openings.——Among the literary notices of the London papers we observe mention of "Memoirs of La Fayette, and of the Revolution of 1830, by M. B. Sarrons, Secretary to General La Fayette."——In the week ending Sept. 1, the deaths by cholera in London were 274; the week previous, 158.——A Paris paper calculates that the number of condemnations for offences by the press during the month of August, amounts to 490 months' imprisonment.——The Washington Globe states that the Indian war has finally terminated—that a treaty has been effected with the Winnebagoes, by which the United States have acquired four millions of acres of land—that another has been effected with the Sacs and Foxes, by which we become possessed of six millions.——Wm. Wagner is elected President of the Board of Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, for the ensuing year.——Gen. Scott passed through Chambersburg on his way to Washington, on Sunday week.——The legislature of South Carolina convenes on Monday; in this state the Presidential Electors are appointed by the legislature.——The Boston Advocate of Saturday says—The ship Mercury, cleared yesterday for Valparaiso, has on board *eleven hundred and ninety seven bales* of domestic manufactured cotton, containing 725,574 yards, valued at $57,492 34. This is probably the largest shipment of American cottons ever made in one vessel.——A Paris letter writer says under date of August 25th—There is a great calm here at the present moment; but if I do not mistake the signs of the times, it is a calm portending storm, which will burst with great violence when the electric principles are brought together by the meeting of the Chambers.——Master Burke and Clara Fisher are playing at the Park Theatre—Miss Vincent and Master Allen, the great musical prodigy, at the Bowery. Mrs. Duff is quite successful at Cincinnati.——The election for electors in Pennsylvania is but two weeks in futurity. The second of November is the day. In Virginia it will take place on the first.——The ballotings for United States Senator commenced in the Legislature of Tennessee on the 5th inst. Eighteen trials were made on the first day. On the last, Mr. Grundy received 21 votes, Foster 24, and Major Eaton 14. The election was postponed until the next session.——Dr. Drake has announced in the Cincinnati Republican, that within his knowledge fifteen persons had died of malignant cholera from the 1st to the 7th October, in the neighborhood of Deer Creek, between Congress and Seventh streets—seven whites, eight negroes.——Henry Perrine, Esq., Consul of the United States at Campeche, offers a premium of one thousand dollars for an invention to separate from the fresh leaves of the *Agaves* those fibres which are called Sisal Hemp, by a machine which will save as much labor as Whitney's Gin in separating the seeds from Cotton.—The Cholera has broken out with great severity in Northumberland, and several other counties of Virginia.——Mr. McKewan, No. 66 Chesnut street, has just received a few copies of a lithographic likeness of Fanny Kemble, from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Although the artist has by no means flattered the gifted young actress and authoress, it is a well executed sketch, and will no doubt sell.——The Montreal papers are discussing a proposition for annexing that city and island to the province of Upper Canada. The Gazette favors the measure, as one which would remove certain existing difficulties as to duties accruing in that city as a port of entry. A union of the two provinces, however, is spoken of as a measure of yet greater benefit to the whole country.——The Postmaster General has discontinued the post office at North Rochester, N. Y. on account of its immediate vicinity to the post office of Rochester.——The Ohio election returns are dropping in—the result is doubtful.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th, by the Rev. C. H. Dumas, Mr. Andrew Caball to Miss Catherine Lehmanna, all of the Northern Liberties.

—— by the Rev. John L. Dagg, Mr. Morgan Dobson, of Utica, N. Y. to Miss Sarah Ann Absalom, daughter of the late Enoch Absalom, of Delaware co. Pa.

On the 14th, by the Rev. George Chandler, Jacob Peters to Miss Susan Crump.

On the 4th, by the Rev. Ezekiel Fuller, Mr. Wm. Robinson to Miss Mary Ann Wilson.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Charles Milligan to Miss Bridget Cahen, both of this city.

On the 18th, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. Levi Beck, of this city, to Miss Helen Maria Carey, of New Orleans.

On the 8th, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. James Hardy to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jas. Hartley.

—— by the Rev. Thomas Eustace, Mr. Emmor Copperthwaite to Miss Susanna Call.

On the 7th, by the Rev. Mr. Donoghoe, Mr. Morris White to Miss Elizabeth Sleeven.

On the 9th, at Onondaga, N. Y. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, James G. Bennet, Esq. of Camillus, to Miss Tira Hinsdale, of the former place.

DEATHS.

On the 14th, Thomas Sorrill Robertson, aged 26 years.
—— Miss Margaret Potter, aged 19 years.
—— Helen Thomas, infant daughter of Thomas Hewes.
On the 13th, Mary Kunckle.
—— after a long and painful illness, aged 46 years, Geo. C. Young, of West Kensington.
—— aged 78 years, Thomas Hood.
On the 10th, Mary Tarin, aged 50 years, after a short and severe illness, of typhus fever.
On the 13th, Christopher Columbus Chevalier, of St. Mary's, Georgia, aged 19 years.
On the 13th, Stephen Flanagan, aged 70 years.
—— after a lingering illness, John Ridgway, aged 70 years.
—— Martha Beatty, aged 6 years.
On the 13th, Dr. John W. Irwine, youngest son of the late Gen. Wm. Irwine.
At Germantown, on the 13th, aged 45 years, Frances, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Neill.
On the 14th, at the Jackson Glass Works, (N. J.) Alexander M'Clintock, aged 23 years, having labored under a hurt which he received about 12 months since.
On the 18th ult. at his residence, in Salem county, N. J. aged 76 years, Philip Fries, Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for that county.
At Cincinnati, on the 6th, after a short illness, Wm. L. Jandon, Esq. merchant of this city.
At Potosi, Missouri, on 23d ult. aged 21 years, Samuel K. son of Samuel Johnson, of this city.
At Madrid, on the 8th August last, after a long and painful illness, Madame de Tacon, wife of the Chevalier de Tacon, the much esteemed Minister of Spain, resident in Philadelphia.
At Stockholm, on the 7th August, Laura Sophia, wife of Christopher Hughes, Esq. Charge D'Affaires of the United States of America, and daughter of Gen. Samuel Smith, of Maryland.

LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE.

Ship Monongahela, Dixey, 20th Oct.	Liverpool
Ship Colossus, Wiley, soon,	Liverpool
Ship Helen Mar, Harrison, soon,	New Orleans
Brig Ann, Caro, soon,	St. Jago de Cuba
Sbr Ceres, Green, soon,	Havanna

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ships—John Sergeant, Van Dyck, from Liverpool, Sept. 8, with mdze to J G & D B Stacey. Spoke, Oct. 1st, ship Gen. Hamilton, of Providence, from Havre, bound to Providence, in lat 42, long 45. Also, spoke off Cape Clear, Sept. 14, ship Shaw, Davis, from Liverpool, for Portsmouth.—Edward Bonaffe, Campbell, from New Orleans, Sept. 25, and Balize 27th, had 13 days to the Capes, with cotton, tobacco, and hides, to J G & D B Stacey.—Liberty, Davis, 26 days from Liverpool, with salt, crates and mdze, to Wm. Kerr.—Fame, Chase, 36 days from Liverpool, with mdze to Order.

Brigs—Fame, Winsor, of Boston, from Bristol, (Eng.) 40 days, with railroad iron.—Ella, Marston, 12 days from New Orleans, with tobacco, cotton, and lead.—Myra, Crowell, 12 days from Halifax, with mdze.—Joseph Sprague, Gorsuch, 2 days from New York, with cotton.—Hope, Watkins, 4 days from Chesapeake, with mdze.—Augenora, Somers, 4 days from New York, with mdze.—Native, Dempsey, from Fernandina, with mdze.—Pilot, Milton, 7 days from Boston, with mdze.—Alfred, Soule, 10 days from Passamaquoddy, with plaster.

Schrs.—Mariegalante, Jackson, (of Vienna) 33 days from Malaga, left Sept. 3; Aunet, Cook, Folly Landing; Convoy, Baker, N. York; Shenandoah, Frazier, Port Deposit; Counsellor, Crowell, Richmond; Three Brothers, Simmons, do; Lady Beatly, Scott, New Haven; Delight in Hope, Chase, Boston; Essex, Wilson, Hartford; Belvidera, Barnard, Richmond; New York, Taylor, N. York; Thorn, Crowell, do; Cyane, Hubbard, Richmond; Eclipse, Lord, Eastport; Amazon, Swan, New York; Ellen, Caldwell, do; Nile, Baker, do; Augusta, Marshman, do; Waterloo, Briggs, do; Daniel Barclay, Potts, Staten Island; South America, Wesley, Richmond; Hilarity, M'Mullen, 35 days from Coast of Africa; Rapid, Towle, Newburyport; Delaware, King, Gloucester; Cyrus, Short, do; Cadmus, Gibson, N. York; Jane, Stewart, Egg Harbor; Tuscarora, Hart, Baltimore; Splendid, Norwood, Gloucester; Nonpareil, Sturdevant, Portland.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Columbia, Gotier, went to sea from Boston on Wednesday week for St. Thomas. Br. brig Cupid, Warwick, at St. Andrews, from Wilmington, Del. Brig Colombian, Snowden, hence at Havana. Brig William, Martin, at Havanna, Sept. 26th, from Vera Cruz. Brig Eleanor, Revucgon, hence, for St. Thomas, was seen 1st inst. in Salt Rock Passage. Brig Com. Barry, Ross, at Marseilles, 1st ult. from New Orleans. Schr Fair Play, of Egg Harbor, from Philad. for New York, with coal, went ashore at Hempstead Beach, LI. on Thursday morning; totally lost. The Captain (Dilks) was washed overboard; the remainder of the crew were saved in an exhausted state. Schr. Evan T. Ellicott, from New York, for Kingston, Jam. was wrecked on the Caicos Reef, about the 24th Sept. Ship Chester, Marks, at New Orleans, 25th Sept. for Philad. 1st inst. Barque Wyoming, Conlon, hence, was at St. Thomas, previous to 1st Oct. At New York, Monday, ship Henry 4th, Pell, from Havre; Sept. 12th, left ship Pennsylvania, une. Barque Isabella, Kurtz, for Amsterdam, went to sea 11th inst. Capt. Beaze, of the ship Concordia, arrived at New York, from Turks Island, informs that the brig Carracas, Everett, of Philad. from St. Thomas, in ballast, was totally lost on the 30th Sept. on Turks Island Reef. Captain and crew saved. Two of her crew are passengers in the Concordia. It is stated under date of St. Johns, NB. 5th inst. that "The Henrietta steamboat fell in with the brig Douglass, off Eastport, totally dismasted, and towed her safe into harbour." Ship Ruth & Mary, Myrick, for New York, was at Messina, 65 days since, the only American. Ship Washington, Jefferson, from Norfolk, was at Gibraltar 44 days since. Ship Missouri, Birkett, sailed from Bordeaux, 21 ult. for New Orleans. Brig Active, Hick, cleared at St. Johns, 28th ult. for Falmouth. Brig Douglass, Hooper, hence for St. Andrews, was dismasted on the 2d inst. off Grand Menan, and was towed into Passamaquoddy bay next day by a steamer. Brig Francis, Croft, hence at quarantine, at Savannah, 8th instant.

FORTUNE'S BOWER, 93 CHESNUT ST.

"Seek here ye young the anchor of your mind,
Here suffering age a blest provision find."

From our distant patrons we solicit an early application for tickets in the following Lotteries which are to be drawn soon. Many of the schemes are truly splendid, and we hope by a prompt attention to all orders to merit a liberal share of their patronage:—

New York, class 38, draws on the 24th of Oct.—Capitals 30,000 and 15,000, tickets $5.

Delaware & N. Carolina, class 22, draws on the 25th Oct.—Capital 5,000, tickets $2.

Virginia, class 14, draws on the 26th Oct.—Capitals 20,000, 10,000 and 100 prizes of 1,000, tickets $10.

New York, class 39, draws on the 31st Oct.—Capitals 30,000 and 15,000, tickets $5.

Union Canal, class 22, draws on the 3d November—scheme,

1	of	30,000	1	of	4,000
1	of	10,000	1	of	3,704
1	of	5,000	30	of	1,000

Tickets $10.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and notes on all existing banks in the Union taken at par for tickets. Address J. J. ROBINSON,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, 93 Chesnut st.

WILLIAM COOK, VETERINARY SURGEON, Returns his best thanks to the gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the unexpected and liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes, by prompt attention, to merit a continuance of their favors.

W. C. begs to observe, that having gained his experience from an extensive and continued practice of 20 years, in various parts of Europe and America, he can confidently assert his capability; additional and more convincing proof of which may be found by reference to the numerous cases he has treated here, in all of which, he has the pleasure to say, he has given satisfaction to his employers.

W. C. cautions the public against employing certain self-taught Farriers, as has of late been frequently called to attend horses whose diseases have been erroneously treated by persons ignorant of disorders peculiar to the horse, when the result has been, that the noble and useful animal, after languishing a few days, has died in the greatest agonies. Thus they have been duped out of their money, besides sustaining the loss of a serviceable beast, whose life might have been prolonged and rendered useful, had its disorder properly treated at the commencement.

OFFICE, No. 14 Prune street, Philadelphia, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he has loose boxes and stable accommodation for sick and lame horses, to which every possible attention will be paid while under his care.

Horse medicine compounded, with full directions given, of all the different diseases belonging to horses. William Cook is the only person who compounds horse medicine in this city. Oct 13

The a... rental ove... chants, No...
WHEAT FLO...
RYE do.
WHEAT, per bu.
RYE,
CORN,
CLOVER SEED do.
TIMOTHY SEED, do.
HERD SEED, do.
BARLEY, Good, do.
FLAXSEED, do.
OATS, from wagon, do.
WHISKEY, do. per gal. in hhds.
Do. do. do. in bbl.
COTTON, per lb.
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.
EGGS, per dozen.
LARD, western, per lb.
TALLOW, do.
HAMS, western, do.
BACON, do do.
BEESWAX, do.
LINSEED OIL, per gal.

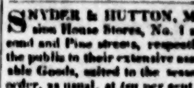
PRIVATE SALE.—TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE Sale, a Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 118 acres, more or less, situate in the upper end of East Bradford township, in the county of Chester, about two miles from Downingtown, and within a few perches of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. There are on the premises, a large, handsome and well finished two story stone Dwelling-House, with a large kitchen and stone wash-house and milk-house adjoining, with rooms over the same. Water of the first quality, from a never-failing spring, a few perches from the house, flows into the wash-house, into a marble basin, and from thence into the milk-house. Adjoining the wash-house is a wood house and hog house, part of them under good cover. There are three Tenant houses on the premises, two of them are stone two stories high, and one log, with lots appropriated to gardens to each tenement. A first rate finished stone barn about 86 by 50, with stabling underneath for horses or cattle, partitioned and walled off in the neatest manner, with water running into a trough in the barn yard, from a fountain pump. A large and convenient blacksmith shop, and wood house adjoining, a wheelwright shop, and sawmill, a spring house with a smoke house overhead. There is a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit. The Valley Creek runs through the premises, upon which a dam is erected. The lands are in a tolerable state of cultivation, producing good crops of grain and hay, with a sufficient quantity of woodland; the building is almost new, being built within a few years last past; the premises are an eligible place for a manufactory, particularly of edge tools, or a factory of any kind where water is wanted, there being a sufficiency for those purposes, with a good fall. Any person inclining to purchase and wishing to view the premises, will call on the subscriber near the 31st mile stone, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, near the Boot Tavern, or on Reuben Winslow, living on the premises; the terms will be made easy. CHARLES WORRALL.

N. B. If the above premises are not disposed of before the 24 of November next, they will be exposed to Public Sale that day on the premises: the sale to begin at two o'clock, P. M. of said day, when conditions of sale will be made known. Oct. 20—3t*

NURSING, MANTUAMAKING, TAILORING AND PLAIN SEWING.—MRS. SCHURMAN informs the public that she attends as a Nurse in all cases, particularly to ladies lying-in. The most unexceptionable references as to character and careful attention as a Nurse, will be given. Her daughter follows Mantuamaking, Tailoring, and Plain Sewing, either at home or at the houses of those who may desire her services. Both branches done at reasonable prices. Apply in Elizabeth street, (N. L.) three doors below Poplar Lane. Oct. 13

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON WEDnesday, Oct. 17th, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, on the Westchester road, near the Black Horse tavern, the following articles, viz. household and kitchen furniture, as beds, bedding, carpeting, bureaus, chairs, tables, pots, kettles, &c. Also, three dearborn wagons with harness, with a complete assortment of butcher's tools, consisting of tackle, choppers, blocks, knives, &c. &c. Also the stock of the subscriber, consisting of 4 horses, 6 hogs, poultry, &c. &c. Attendance given and terms made known by W. HAMILTON MORTON,
Oct 13—1t* Upper Darby.

THE STEAMBOAT WILMINGTON,



Has resumed her regular trips for Wilmington & Philadelphia Daily. Leaves Wilmington, for Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, leaves Arch street wh. f Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at 2 o'clock, P. M. every day. Fare 75 cents. Baggage at the risk of its owners. Breakfast and Dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list. Sept. 1—tf

SNYDER & HUTTON, Merchant Tailors, at the Mansion House Stores, No. 1 and 2, south-east corner of Second and Pine streets, respectfully invite their friends and the public to their extensive assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, suited to the season, which will be made up to order, as usual, at *ten per cent* less than customary prices.

Likewise, they have just received the London Autumn Fashions, which are now open for inspection.
Oct. 6—tf

JACOB SENEFF, NO. 161 NORTH SECOND STREET, having received Letters Patent from the United States for an improvement in making Cane Reeds, or Slays, recommends them to Manufacturers and Weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to anything of the kind ever used. They have been tried by some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the Union, and approved of by all. He warrants them to be superior both for working free, and durability to any Reeds or Slays ever made upon the old plan.

N. B. A general assortment of Country Reeds kept constantly on hand. The above articles will be sold as low as at any other establishment in the city. Sep. 29—12m.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The next number of this popular publication will appear early in the ensuing month; and its contents will be calculated to afford unusual interest to its patrons, from the fact of being in part composed of the PRIZE TALE, for which the publishers have paid the Premium of

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

It is a gratifying circumstance that, although the number of Tales which were placed in the hands of the committee were numerous and possessing much interest to recommend them to their favourable judgment, the premium has been awarded to MISS LESLIE, a native of Philadelphia, a lady whose talents have won for her a high reputation on both sides the Atlantic, and one who possesses as much power in delineating scenes and characters with her pen as her eminent brother, whose works are subjects of universal admiration, has exhibited with his pencil.

MRS. WASHINGTON POTTS, is the title of the story which has been distinguished by the unanimous approbation of a committee, composed of gentlemen whose taste and judgment are undoubted. It is a lively picture of life and manners, drawn with great skill and discrimination, and a strict fidelity to nature. We venture to predict for it a tribute of general applause.

In addition to the PRIZE TALE, the next number will contain several spirited original articles. In order still further to improve the book, we have employed a young artist, whose present performances give brilliant promise of future distinction, to superintend the embellishments. We have in course of preparation the portraits of several distinguished individuals.

We take this occasion to remind our friends that the edition we are printing of the current volume, does not far exceed the actual number of subscribers; and it will therefore be necessary for those who wish complete sets, to make early application. Since the subsidence of the cholera to the north and east, our orders have increased to such an extent that we feel bound to state the fact, that those who wish the work may see the impropriety of further delay.
L. A. GODEY & CO.

Single copies of the next number (price 37½ cents,) may be had at the publication office, No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, a few doors above the Post Office.
Oct. 1—tf

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 333 Market below 9th street, The Sylva Americana, or a description of the Forest Trees Indigenous to the United States, Practically and Botanically considered, illustrated by more than one hundred engravings, by Dr. J. Brown.

Paxton's Introduction to the Study of Human Anatomy with illustrations and additions, by W. Lewis, Jun. M. D.

The 6th vol. of the Library of Useful Knowledge being the 3d vol of Muller's Universal History.

Shipper's New Latin Grammar with a Vocabulary.

Also, received a fresh supply of the Life of John Henry Stilling, translated by F. L. Hazelius, D. D.

Constantly on hand a general supply of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books and Stationary.

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ESTAblished in May, 1811, S. E. corner of Chesnut & (entrance in) Third st. up stairs. Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage-drivers, Grooms, Barkeepers, Hostlers, Porters, House keepers, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.—Posts Books, Draws Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvents' Petitions, Accounts, &c.

FOR SALE, the time of a Colored Boy 18 years old, and 3 to serve. Also the time of a colored Girl 20 years old, and 3 to serve.

Also, a girl 15 years old, and 3 to serve.
TO BIND—A White Girl, nine years old.
Do—A Colored Boy, 14—and one 13.
Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Coachmen, Waiters, Housekeepers and Wet Nurses, want situations.
Wanted, several apprentices and journeymen. A person wants a situation in a store, lumber yard, or as bar-keeper.
WANTED—$1500 on a Mortgage, well secured.
July 14—

TIN.
of Real Life.
PRICE 6 CTS.

being under repair;—this ... ticular value was attached ... sociations, and some anx... ight not meet with any ... g together in a room ... brother, when the ... eat agitation, and ... he had a fright... Mary's watch ... umstance, ... ned, for ... other, ... is-

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

[illegible] the month of August last, [illegible] August, 1831, the [illegible] being an increase on the corresponding month of last year of no less than [illegible].—*Liverpool Courier.*

[illegible] the Irish Representation [illegible] of Parliament will be, the Archbishop of [illegible], and the Bishops of Killala, [illegible].—*Dublin Eve. Post.*

[illegible] APPOINTMENT.—Lord Frederick Fitzclarence [illegible] his return from Berlin, will resume the [illegible] of Assistant Adjutant General to which his Lordship has been appointed, in the room of Major [illegible]rock.

ROYAL INSOLVENTS.—Another meeting of the late Duke of York's creditors, who have coalesced for the purpose of investigating the affairs of his royal highness, and of demanding certain explanations from his executors, respecting a large quantity of property which has not been accounted for, took place on Thursday, in St. James's Place. A good deal of fresh evidence was tendered respecting the appropriation of certain property of which his royal highness died possessed, but which, by some means escaped the notice of the executors, in their answers to the interrogatories before the master, and it was also stated that many of the debts which had been presented to be proved before the master were liable to legal objections. An adjournment for some days then took place, and it is expected that a general public meeting of the creditors at large will shortly be called, and the result of the labors of the committee laid before them.

WEST'S WIDOW.—The relict of the late Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, died on Wednesday night, at her house in Belgrave street, Belgrave square. This venerable and respected lady died of the prevailing epidemic, a few hours after her attack.

POPULAR FEELING.—A quantity of whiskey distillery utensils, casks, &c. amounting in value to upwards of £[illegible], were distrained a few days ago in Cork for duties due to his Majesty. A sale was duly advertised, but, although there was a full attendance of spirit dealers, not a single offer could be obtained for the articles, although they were put up at the lowest rates. The sale was consequently adjourned.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The following brief but melancholy notice of this illustrious individual is from the *Edinburg Weekly Journal*:—It grieves us deeply to state that not many hours can elapse ere the great author of 'Waverly' will be no more. This distinguished character continues to sink gradually though not so rapidly as was at first expected, and is not supposed at all likely to last another fortnight, even though he should have no fresh attack. For a month past, he has been entirely confined to his bed; indeed, the single gleam of recovery that occurred at Abbotsford was only of a few day's duration."

DUCHESS D' ANGOULEME.—This celebrated personage is still in London; but she contemplates a speedy departure for Austria.

EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF PARIS.—Our Government has granted to Charles X. the free use of a Royal steamer, to convey him from Edinburgh to Hamburgh; but Prussia and Austria refuse him passports, unless the Duchess de Berri, who is now in La Vendee, accompanies the Royal Family to Gratz.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We understand that Dr. Baine, one of the English Vicars Apostolic, has just been called over to Rome by the Pope, in order to be made one of the Perpetual Assistant Prelates to the Papal throne. Dr. Baine left London for Italy on the 7th inst.; he is not expected to return to this country for many years at least.

DIPLOMATIC MYSTERY.—Yesterday week, the Fire Fly steamboat, left Dover for Calais, in extreme haste, with three King's messengers. The vessel had been waiting several hours for two of the above gentlemen, who came down under orders to travel night and day, until they succeeded in overtaking Lord Minto, our ambassador to Berlin, before he reaches his place of destination, and to have as little contact as possible with any person on their journey.

WASTE LANDS.—From an estimate lately laid before Parliament, it appears that above 15,000,000 acres of land are now lying waste and uncultivated in the United Kingdom, yet capable of cultivation; and also that there are millions of acres which now produce very little, from want of proper cultivation, but which, by judicious management, might be rendered abundantly fertile.

THE CHOLERA.—*Council Office, Whitehall*, Sept. 14.—New cases 492, Deaths 164; Total cases from commencement 52,472; Total deaths from commencement 19,047.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 14.—A fair supply of Wheat, and Flour for the week at the prices of the preceding week, which were fully supported.

IRELAND—*Bloody Massacre.*—The following brief statement of a dreadful massacre, which took place in Ireland on the 5th of September, is extracted from the *Cork Reporter.*

It appears that the Rev. Mr. Gavan proceeded a few days since to value the tithes in the parish of Wallstown, near Doneraile. It was thought necessary, in order to effect the object, that a detachment of the 14th regiment of infantry from Buttevant, and a body of police from the neighboring stations, all under the direction of several magistrates, amongst whom the names of General B. Low, Esq.; Admiral Evans, General Barry, and G. Nagle, Esq. have been returned to us, should be procured. The process of valuation had scarcely commenced when the people, to the number of between 12,000 and 15,000, began to manifest indications of hostility; whilst the authorities on the other side, evinced a determination to resist any attempt that might be made to frustrate the valuation. The people, as they increased in numbers, became more and more resolute and exasperated; stones were thrown at the military; the order to fire upon and charge was given by the magistrates, and an instantaneous and general discomfiture of the unarmed peasantry was the result. The retreating party were met by a company of 'Highlanders' from Castletownroche, when another conflict ensued, the result of which was that four persons were killed, fifteen badly wounded, and eighteen or twenty made prisoners. The whole country for several miles round has been thrown into a state of great consternation, and the feelings of the farmers and peasantry are roused to a pitch of fearful excitement.

After a protracted and anxious inquiry, the coroner's jury brought in their verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*, on behalf of all the parties who took so fatal a part in this affray.

It appears, says the London Morning Chronicle of the 10th ult. that the Magistrates who were present on the occasion exerted themselves with a becoming earnestness to dissuade the wretched people from the course they were pursuing, but we cannot help expressing our regret that an experiment was not made upon the fears of the multitude before recourse was had to the last extremity. The experiment to which we allude is the usual one of firing blank cartridge in the first instance. Such a practice is very common, and has often been successful in dispersing an undisciplined mob, especially where, as in the present case, it consisted in a great measure of women and children. It is true that the course pursued cut short the business and saved a great deal of trouble—a consideration which will no doubt, commend it to the preference of many serious politicians. Still, if considerations of humanity may be permitted to mingle with an affair involving the right of Church property, we hope that some further explanation will be given beyond what we have been able to find either in the Irish newspapers, or in the reported evidence before the jury. Of this, at least, we are sure, that, if it can be done, it ought to be done.

ARSENIC.—The following extract from the letter of a commercial traveller in [illegible], to his employer, is deserving of notice:—

"I could advise you to make a large speculation in arsenic, as I find a considerable increase in the demand for it throughout these country parts. I was at first surprised at this, but chance led me into the secret. A shopkeeper in ——— told me that he had sold 100lbs. of arsenic two farmers who wanted to get some *tithe hay* under spiders, which was intended to be purchased by the Commissioner, and that it was generally understood through the country that *all tithe hay* would be better *for* being thus salted. I expect to get orders for four times the quantity of arsenic I ever sold in this district before."

This is a shocking [illegible], but we cannot, without further proof [illegible], regard it as [illegible] of the burning of property by the Clergymen and Magistrates, alluded to in a former number.

EXHIBITION OF THE PICTURE OF THE RESURRECTION OF LAZARUS.—The splendid picture of Christ raising Lazarus, is now exhibiting in this city for a short time, in the spacious room lately occupied by Mr. Ives as a Musical Seminary, at the N. W. corner of Chesnut and Seventh Streets. The size of the painting is 10 by 13 feet, and the figures are as large as life. The Exhibition is open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 10 P. M. and will be brilliantly illuminated every evening. Diagrams of the picture to be had at the exhibition room.

☞ Admission 25 Cents, Children half price.

The Epoch represented is described in the 11th Chapter of St. John, verse 44—"And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with grave clothes, and his face was bound about with a napkin. Jesus said unto them, loose him, and let him go."

This beautiful specimen of Art is from the pencil of Mr. Boudet, Jr. of Paris, the artist of the famed picture, La Belle Nature.

It is the production of many year's study, and is executed in the usual masterly style of this highly meritorious Artist. It is a work of undoubted worth, highly commended and deserving the patronage of connoisseurs and the public generally, as is evinced by the following extract of an editorial article in one of the New York public prints:—

Many of our readers will recollect the transcendently beautiful picture, "LA BELLE NATURE," from the pencil of Mr. Boudet, of this city, which was exhibited here last season, and which drew forth the unbounded admiration of all beholders. That gentleman has recently finished, after several years of toil, and in defiance of the interruptions of sickness and affliction, a magnificent historical painting, representing one of the most *thrilling* incidents recorded in the New Testament, *The Raising of Lazarus*, the last miracle mentioned in the sacred canon as having been performed by Jesus, previous to the crucifixion. The exact epoch selected by the artist for this masterly display of pictorial skill, is described in the 11th Chapter of St. John, verse 44: "and he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with grave-clothes; and his face was bound about with a napkin. Jesus saith unto them, loose him, and let him go." In attempting a description of this grand picture, we are conscious of our inability to render justice to the work, by reason of our deficiency in the technicalities of the art; we shall, therefore, merely point out the prominent features of the picture, and record the impressions produced by the brief inspection allowed by our own leisure and the favor of the artist.

The reader will at once acknowledge that the subject is one of extraordinary interest, and not unworthy the efforts of the greatest master. In the composition of this piece, Mr. Boudet has not only indicated the ingenious inventor, but the accurate historian—having embodied upon the canvass all that variety of expression, and strength of feeling, which a deep consideration of his theme suggested—as well as strictly adhered, in the disposition of figures, and the developements of imagery, to the recorded facts and statements connected with the principal event. The observer is introduced at once to the whole theatre of this stupendous miracle. On the right, is the grave whence has just issued the beloved Lazarus—"It was a cave and a stone lay upon it."—John xi. 38. The flesh of the resuscitated man still bears the cadaverous hue of death, and his attitude still betokens physical weakness, as well as deep humility; but his countenance is lighted up with a most touching expression of gratitude, as he bends earnestly and meekly towards his benefactor. By his side stands one of the Apostles, in the act of kindly loosening the folds of the long white cloth, with which, after the Hebrew custom, the body had been enveloped. In front, and near the centre of the picture, Jesus is represented as having just uttered the words of deliverance—"Loose him, and let him go!" In the face of this figure, the skill of the artist shines forth with astonishing power. The most perfect expression of conscious divinity and benignant tenderness irradiates every lineament; the human mind cannot conceive a more happy representation of the distinguished attributes of him who "loved Mary and her sister, and Lazarus." Between this figure and that of Lazarus, somewhat retired from the foreground, are Mary and Martha, the former pressing forward with all the fervor of joy, to greet her brother on his restoration, the latter regarding him with a look of unspeakable surprise and gladness. At the right of Jesus, and a little in the rear, stand John, Thomas, and others of the Apostles, their countenances indicating various emotions; the calm, contemplative aspect of the former is well contrasted with the sudden sense of conviction displayed upon the features of Thomas—while the others exhibit respectively, feelings of profound admiration, of confidence of wonder, and of adoration. There is a group of Jewish conspirators in the back ground, whose features distinctly present the characteristics of envy, perfidy and implacable barbarity. Other countenances are marked with curiosity, astonishment, alarm and terror. In the fore ground on the left, is the figure of an old man, kneeling at the feet of Jesus, and presenting a striking personification of devotional meekness and piety.

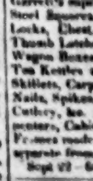
This picture comprises about twelve entire figures at full length, and some six or eight others less discernable. The back ground is occupied with a view of the mountainous and somewhat sterile country about Jerusalem, with the little village of Bethany in the extreme distance—here and there are scattered the palm and the olive, intermingled with the slight verdure peculiar to that arid soil. The genius, cultivated taste, and extensive knowledge belonging to the eminent historical painter, are in this work most happily evinced in the skilful management of the whole subject. The drawing, effect, anatomy of the figures are admirable; the drapery and landscape historically accurate, the perspective very just, and in fine keeping for the general effect of the picture, the coloring warm and harmonious; and the style bold, mellow, and displaying great facility, of touch and freedom of pencil. In a word, *tout ensemble* exhibits a harmony of design and execution, rarely, if ever, surpassed by the artists of the present day.

The size of the painting is 13 feet by 10. It will probably be offered for public inspection, on the return of Mr. Boudet from a visit to the east in the fulfilment of some professional engagements. Meanwhile he may be induced to exhibit it, for a short period, in the Literary Emporium—to the people of which we commend it, with our cordial wishes for the success of this truly deserving artist.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.* Oct. 6—tf.

NEW & CHEAP HARDWARE, LOOKING GLASS AND FANCY STORE, South West corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia.—The subscriber offers for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a general assortment of the following goods:—Gilt, Pier and Mantle Glasses, Mahogany and Pine Frame Looking-Glasses, Toilet Glasses, Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Tea Trays and Waiters, Bread and Snuffer Trays, Bellows and Hearth Brushes, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Brass and Japanned Lamps, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Britannia Ware in sets, Tea and Table Spoons, Soup Ladles, Plated, Britannia and Japanned Casters, Tea Caddies and Canisters, Spice Boxes, Spitting Boxes, Brass and Iron Stair Rods, Coffee and Spice Mills, Chimney Hooks and Curtain Pins, Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels, Razors and Scissors, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives, Hand and Pannel Saws, Dovetail, Sash and Compass Saws, Chisels and Gouges, E. Garrett's superior Screw Augers, Braces and Bits, Iron and Steel Squares, Steel Blade Squares, Knob and Mortice Locks, Chest, Cupboard, Till and Pad Locks, Knob and Thumb Latches, Hinges of all kinds, Sad and Waffle Irons, Wagon Boxes, Shovel and Spades, Hay and Manure Forks, Tea Kettles and Boilers, Sauce Pans, &c., Iron Pots and Skillets, Carpenters Planes of all kinds, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, &c., with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for Merchants, House-keepers, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, &c. Looking-Glass and Picture Frames made to order. Looking-Glass Plates of all sizes, separate from the Frames. JOHN McELROY.

Sept 27—6t

"NE PLUS ULTRA."



THE Proprietor of the Tonic Mixture continues to receive the most gratifying statements of the unequalled success of this remedy, from all parts of the Union. It has now firmly established its value as a thorough tonic and invigorating medicine, and only awaits the period when it will be universally known to supersede every other remedy for FEVER and AGUE.

Already will [illegible] persons attest that they have not only been benefitted but restored to perfect health through its agency, and are anxious to testify, at every opportunity, to its [illegible] virtues.

Observe, *the price to be promptly refunded, if a perfect and lasting cure is not effected by a proper use of the mixture.* [illegible] to make trial of the medicine on these terms, and [illegible] from every place where the disease prevails, introduce it to the notice of his neighbors, and he will be rewarded for his kindness.

It may be well to observe that many physicians, with unusual liberality, are recommending it in their practice, and speak of it in the highest terms of praise.

Orders from any part of the country will be attended with the same facility and promptness as upon personal application, by the sole inventor and proprietor,

J. R. ROWAND,

S. W. corner of 7th and [illegible] sts. Philad.

Also, by the wholesale and retail druggists of this city, [illegible], No. 21 [illegible] street, New York; [illegible], Baltimore, J. & F. Wyeth, Harrisburg; N. Davis, Camden N. J., and by any other respectable dealers in the United States.

CAUTION!—Already have spurious imitations been offered to the [illegible] every one is advised to be satisfied of they purchase it. Oct 13

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE.—A FIRST RATE Cooking Stove nearly new, [illegible] at the office of the Saturday Bulletin, 63 Chesnut st. Oct. 13

[illegible] Nassau, [illegible], Tailor, N. W. corner of [illegible] and Chesnut sts. Philadelphia.

[illegible]

[illegible] Garden, Fancy Bonnets, Gloves, and [illegible]

[illegible], Umbrella Manufactory, South East corner of [illegible] and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

EDWARD E. GODWIN, Coach and Chandler [illegible] No. 600 Lombard St.—Orders [illegible].

COAL GRATES AND FENDERS MANUFACTURED at No. 400 North Third street by Thomas A. Dugdale.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Sign and Fancy Painter, Colours to Artists and Painter's Finding Store, 11 North Sixth St.

ALLEN WARD, 7 South 6th street, furnishes fashionable Tattoes with the Fashions quarterly at $10 per ann. including diagrams, drawings &c. of improvements in the trade.

REMOVAL.—COAL GRATES AND FENDERS, Register Iron Mantel and Brass mounted Parlor Grates, made and sold at No. 170 North Third street, second door above Vine, by Thomas W. Rogers, Jr.

LIVES OF CELEBRATED TRAVELLERS, by Jas. Augustus St. John, in three volumes, being Nos. 33, 39 and 40, of Harper's Family Library. Just published and for sale by J. G. AUNER,

Aug. 25— 333 Market, 4 doors below 9th.

PIANO FORTE TUNING, BY JOSEPH BAMFORD, from Broadwood's celebrated establishment, London. Orders, from either town or country, left at Mr. George E. Blake's Music Ware-house, 13 South Fifth street, will be promptly attended to. Sept 22—tf

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, ON SATURDAY the 27th of October, 1832, a valuable farm of land situate in the Township of Willistown, county of Chester, containing forty-three acres and ninety-two perches, bounded by lands of Abraham Hibbard, Joseph Eldridge, and others, one mile south of the Pennsylvania and West Chester railroad, one mile east of Goshen meeting house, and eighteen miles from Philadelphia—the new state road leading from Morristown to West Chester crosses one corner of the property, and intersects a public road leading from old Chester to the Lancaster turnpike. The improvements are a new stone house and barn built of the best materials in the year 1827, a never-failing spring near the dwelling with a house over it; an orchard of different kind of fruit trees. The property is divided into convenient fields under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation; twelve acres of the property is under timber. The situation is healthy, convenient to mills, schools, and houses of public worship, there is a never failing stream of water passing through it. Any person wishing to view the property will be shewn it by the subscriber living thereon. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day when conditions will be made known by

Sept 29—2t* WILLIAM KELLY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS MAKE RESPECTFULLY known to the public that in consequence of the very liberal encouragement they have received, (considering the very short time their manufactory was in operation) and the extraordinary praise bestowed on the Chocolate manufactured by them, have been induced to increase their establishment, in order to meet the demands which are daily increasing. The subscribers having erected a building, and procured the necessary implements expressly for manufacturing Chocolate, they will now be able to supply all orders they may be favored with by their costumers, both from city and country. As this Chocolate is warranted to be of good quality, (of different prices according to the quality of Cocoa manufactured of sweet spiced, spiced and plain) and free from tallow, lard, or any adulteration whatever, the subscribers flatter themselves that by unremitting attention to their business, and by continuing to manufacture the article in its purity, that patronage which they heretofore so liberally received will be continued. Knowing by experience that, by leaving the shells of the Cocoa in the Chocolate to be injurious, they sell them therefore separate at a low price. This Chocolate may easily be known by having the Zealand coat of arms as above printed on each wrapper, and none of the kind manufactured in the United States by any manufacturer but ourselves. Orders will be thankfully received at the residence of the subscribers, Pine street No. 321, also at the store of Mr. Clemens Erwig, 196 Market street above Sixth, Philadelphia. SCHMITZ & LINNG.

Sept 27—6mo*

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM T. MULFORD, of the town and county of Salem, and state of New Jersey, hath this day executed a deed of assignment to us, of all his estate real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors; Therefore all persons having demands against the said Wm. T. Mulford, are hereby notified, that they make their claims under oath or affirmation agreeably to law.

Dated July 21st, 1832. JACOB W. MULFORD,

251—3t JAMES PATTERSON.

CHEAP CLOTHING.—SNYDER & HUTTON, Merchant Tailors, at the Mansion House Fashionable Clothing Store, S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets, invite their friends and the public, to call and examine their very extensive assortment of new and seasonable Goods, which will be furnished to all who prefer paying CASH at ten per cent. less than customary prices.

Also, constantly in store, a large assortment ready made garments to be disposed of on the same terms as above, likewise Linen, Cotton, Lambs' Wool, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders and Hosiery, in the greatest variety.

CHEAP COFFIN WAREHOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public that owing to the particular encouragement they have received of late, that they have been induced to employ an extra number of workmen, and have now on hand the greatest variety of READY MADE COFFINS ever offered for sale; and which will be sold at much lower prices than they can be purchased at any establishment in the city, and from their considerable experience as Undertakers have no hesitation in promising every satisfaction. D. G. & J. S. HOPPER,

No. 225 Arch street.

N. B. They also as usual furnish Gloves, Crapes, Scarfs, Shrouds, Winding-sheets, Hearse, Carriages, Ice-boxes, &c. together with a Layerout, if required. Cabinetmakers supplied as heretofore. Sep. 1

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & WILLIAM HAGAR, respectfully inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a co-partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of WHITE, HAGAR & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to 14 lines Pica.—The book and news type being in the most modern style and light.

WHITE, HAGAR & Co., are agents for the sale of the SMITH AND RUST PRINTING PRESSES, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice.—Old type taken in exchange for new, at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,

Aug. 29—3t. W. HAGER.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE.—The addition of another Magazine to the list of Periodicals already before the public, may perhaps, by some, be considered as uncalled for. Numerous, however, as such works are, it is believed by many that there is still an opening for another; and that one, which in its character shall take a middle course between the larger Magazines and the more ephemeral productions of the day, will, if offered upon terms that can be complied with by those of the most limited means, be well received by a large class of readers.

It is with these views that the publication of the BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE is undertaken. The Proprietors and Editors are fully aware of the difficulties attending the commencement of such a work, and the constant exertions necessary to sustain it; and they are prepared to meet [illegible].

The work is edited by an Association of Literary Gentlemen, and devoted to subjects interesting to the general reader, which will be treated in such manner as to entertain and instruct, without interfering with individual preferences in regard to disputed points either in religion or politics. Original Essays, Poetry and Tales; Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Character, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c. &c. will find their appropriate place in its pages.

Arrangements have been made which will ensure the publication of the work for at least one year, and the Publishers, therefore, have no hesitation in respectfully soliciting a share of public favor.

The BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE will be published on the 1st of every month. It will be printed on large paper, of good quality, with new type, and each number will contain 48 pages, large octavo size, making two sheets, [illegible] one third less than if printed in common quarto.

** Persons [illegible] payment for six copies in advance, will be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

TERMS.—The price is two dollars a year in advance, two dollars and fifty cents in six months, and three dollars at the end of the year, which will in no case be deviated from.

CLAPP & HULL, Publishers,

Boston, April, 1832. 184 Washington street.

BUILDING LOTS TO BE LET ON GROUND Rent.—A lot of ground 80 feet front by 77 feet deep, on the South side of [illegible] street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Apply at No. 46 Walnut street to

April RICHARD HILL MORRIS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LIGHTNING-ROD POINTS, [illegible]—At our store, No. 11, South Fourth [illegible] of Gold and Silver Patent Lever [illegible], with very heavy cases—and a variety of [illegible]; Also, fine gold guard, table, plain fluted and curb watch chains, guard and other keys, plain square blocked and upright seals; fashionable earrings, diamond, pearl, jet, and filligree breast pins, finger rings, and short studs, gold and silver spectacles, thimbles, and pencil cases; silver ladles, spoons, purse and reticule clasps, tea strainers and butter and fruit knives; lightning rod tops, pointed with platina or gold; plated castors, candlesticks, table and tea spoons, soup ladles, sugar tongs and caddy shells; Dixon's superior Britannia coffee and tea pots, sugar bowls, slops and creams; and a few of Cummens's superior eight day time-pieces.

June 28—1y PHILIP GARRETT & SON.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, COFFIN MAKER and general furnishing Undertaker, No. 109 and 151 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has very considerably enlarged his business, whereby he is enabled to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with the greatest despatch. He continues to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Coffins, and also stuff of every description which can be made to order at the shortest notice. The whole business of funerals, viz: furnishing shrouds, winding sheets, crapes, gloves, ice boxes, hearses, which are very superior, carriages, &c. will be attended to, if desired, on his usual very low terms.

W. H. M. impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the many favors bestowed on him, since he commenced this business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the support given him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Aug. 27

ABRAHAM HACKMAN, SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER, 166 North Fourth street, Philad. near the Indian Pole, has taken the above old stand, and informs his friends and the public, that all goods manufactured by him at his establishment shall be executed in the best and most permanent manner. All kinds of Travelling Trunks made to order. May 19—

HADDONFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Subscriber has opened a Boarding School in the pleasant and healthy village of Haddonfield, New Jersey, (six miles from Camden,) in which are taught the several branches of an English Education, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, History, and the Mathematical branches. Price of Board and Tuition, 25 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks payable in advance. Washing and mending 25 cents per week. The usual prices will be charged for books and stationary.

REFERENCES—Thomas Kite, No. 64 Walnut street; Jas. Dunlap and Co. 53 North Second; John M. Whitall, 41 Market street, Philadelphia; John Gill, Thomas Redman, Haddonfield; Benjamin Cooper, near Camden; Joseph Matlack, Moorestown, N. J.

JOSEPH WHITALL, Jr.

Haddonfield, 4th mo. 9th. Apr 14—11o26t

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand general assortment of Eastern boots and shoes: also, Ladies' boots and shoes of their own manufacture.

P. WEBSTER & SONS,

Mar 31— No. 6, Chesnut street.

E. & P. SNYDER INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND the Public generally, that they continue to carry on the COACH WHEEL MAKING in all its branches, at their old established stand, Everhart's court, Race street between Seventh and Eighth street, nearly opposite the Jackson tavern—Dwelling 136 North Eighth street.

The advertisers have now on hand a quantity of first rate wheels, which they will dispose of very low for cash. 248y*

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS CURE AND PREVENT DISEASES.—As it is a well attested fact that many diseases arise from an impure and contaminated state of the blood, and that the Smilax Sarsaparilla is the best purifier of the blood yet discovered in the annals of medicine—the great desideratum with physicians and the suffering community is to obtain the active principle of the Sarsaparilla in its most dense form. A preparation is now confidently offered to the medical faculty and the public, as being one of the strongest and most active preparations of Sarsaparilla in use, termed 'Williams' Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,' sixteen ounces or one pint of which contains the active principle of thirty six ounces or 2¼ lb. of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per bottle—a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

This medicine is offered to the public as a powerful remedy for Chronic Rheumatism, Tetter, White Swelling, and Diseases of the Bones, Scrofula or King's Evil Ulcerated Sore Throat Elephantiasis, Pimples on the Face, Scaly Eruptions, Obstinate Eruptions on the Skin, Syphilis, Biles produced by an improper habit of body, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Cutaneous affections, Gangrenes, &c. &c. In all disorders arising from an impure or contaminated state of the blood, and the horrid disease caused by the injudicious use of Mercury, it will prove a powerful remedy.

Prepared and sold only by JAMES WILLIAMS, at his Apothecary, Drug & Chemical store, S. E. corner of 7th and Callowhill streets. July 28—6m

YARD & YATES—CABINET WARE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business at No 39 N. Seventh st. where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, of the best materials and superior workmanship. N.B. All orders in the above business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on moderate terms. Jan 14—y

TRAVELLING TRUNK MANUFACTORY, NO. 8 South Sixth street.—The subscriber has recently commenced the manufacture of Travelling Trunks, in connection with his former business, the Cap and Stock Making.—Having formerly had an experience of several years in the Trunk business, and having now first rate workmen in employ, he can confidently offer them, both for neatness, durability, and price, as inferior to none in the city; he would therefore respectfully invite those in want of Trunks, Caps, or Stocks, for travelling, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. He would also inform his customers, and the public generally, that he will continue to manufacture and keep in season, all the different fashionable and also low priced Caps and Stocks, which he will sell at his usual very low prices.

N. B. Trunks, Caps and Stocks made to order, or done up at the shortest notice. JOHN T. HOLLOWAY, Agt.

May 19 South Sixth street, 5 doors below Market.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—This Periodical has for many years enjoyed the favor of the medical profession of New England. It claims the honor of being the first, and still possesses the advantage of being the only weekly publication in the United States devoted exclusively to the Faculty. It was commenced in the year 1823, and has, under the management of different conductors, with slight alterations in its character, with various success, and the adoption of numerous improvements suggested by long experience, been continued without interruption to the present time.

The object of the BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is not so much to present the musings of closet philosophers, as to offer facts and observations which are the result of, and will be useful in actual practice. How well this design has been accomplished thus far, is shown by the liberal subscription to the work, and the uniformity with which the thanks of the subscribers have been received with their pay.

The weekly form in which the Journal is published adapts it admirably well to the intervals of leisure for reading, enjoyed by active practitioners of the Healing Art, and enables the Editor to make it the earliest herald, on this side the Atlantic, of newly-discovered remedies, of new and enlightened modes of practice, and in fact of all those lights which are shed and shedding so abundantly abroad on the advancing steps of Medical Science.

The Original Department is also enriched by many communications of rare value; and, under the Editorial Head, there is given, weekly, a sketch of whatever of interest is going on in the medical world. A cursory glance at the volumes which have already been published, will justify the belief that in practical value, as well as in quantity of matter, the readers of this Journal are amply repaid for the low price at which it is afforded them.

By the general reader, or the more curious inquirer in medical science, this work will not be found particularly interesting; but to those physicians who are in actual practice, and who seek for such information as will avail them at the bedside of their patients, no Medical Journal can, it is believed, be more interesting or more useful. With this persuasion, it is now offered for the still more extended patronage of the American Faculty.

The Medical and Surgical Journal is published every Wednesday, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages, making 832 pages a year. It is also published on the first of each month in Monthly parts, comprising the numbers of the preceding month. These are stitched in a neatly printed Cover containing the Table of Contents, Medical Advertisements, &c., and are promptly forwarded to those subscribers who prefer receiving the work in this manner. The price for either the Weekly or Monthly Series is, three dollars in advance, three dollars and fifty cents if not paid within six months, and four dollars if not paid within the year.

Subscriptions received by the publishers, CLAPP & HULL, 184 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts, to whom all Communications must be addressed, post paid.

MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. No. 123, for September, 1832. CONTENTS. PLATES.—Col. Fitzclarence, Earl of Munster, Robert Montgomery; Griffin's Remains; The Odalisk's Song; An Adventure in La Vendee; The Exile's Farewell to Old England; The Animal Kingdom; Tiger Hunting; Notes on America; The Love of Music, to the Piano Forte; Memoir of the Duchess of Abrantes; Jeremy Bentham; Spring; Notes of Illinois; The United States; Robert Montgomery; The Last Moments of Goethe; Stages of the Revolution; Sir Philip Sidney; Prospects of Reform; Secret Instructions to General Wolfe for the Conquest of Quebec; Verses to the Poet Crabbe's Inkstand; Paskevitsch and the Poles. Verbation—Sardinia; Progress of Civilization in Egypt; American Seamen; The Blessings of a Weak Government; Calamities of Authors; Present State of Brazil; Standard of the Prophet; My Last Cigar; Literary Intelligence.

The Museum is published monthly at $6 per annum in advance, by E. Littell, 123 Chesnut street, above Seventh.

LA BELLE NATURE.—THE CELEBRATED PICTURE has [illegible] from a visit to Baltimore, and is now exhibiting in South Fourth street, the 2d building north of Chesnut street. Sept 18

SOAP STONE GRATES.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale [illegible] patterns and sizes to suit purchasers. Large discounts to those who wish to furnish for blocks of houses or any quantity at a reduced price. All kinds of stone work done for fire works—stoves hollow lined, bake ovens stoned, and all work in that line done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Also, soap stone furnaces for cooking, &c.

GEORGE W. PECK,

Sansom st. above 8th st. opposite the church, No. 33.

N. B. Grates set at short notice as above. May 19

SAMUEL WILSON, BOOT, SHOE AND PUMP MAKER, Also, Water Proof Boots & Shoes, made to order, and of the best materials and workmanship. N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. Thirteenth street, two doors above Locust st. Philadelphia. July 21 6m*

BURIAL GROUND.—THE UNION BURIAL GROUND ASSOCIATION of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, offer for sale in said ground, which is pleasantly situated on the north side of West street, within a square of the old Kensington Burial Ground, with a neat enclosure, and the advantage of an excellent soil, Family Burial Lots of 8 by 10 feet, on very accommodating terms. A portion of said ground is reserved for single interments, the charge of which is so moderate, that persons of very limited circumstances can be accommodated. Application for lots or single interments to either of the following officers:—Daniel Smith, President, No. 478 N. Seventh, above Green st.; Jos. Crout, Secretary, No. 45 Apple, and 267 5th, above Noble; Jos B. Paul, Treasurer, Old York road, above Brown st. Trustees—Anthony Shermer, 42 Brown, between Budd and Second; Jacob Stearly, 136 Coates, above Third; Daniel S. Reiff, 31 Apple street; John Evens, 29 Apple street; Jacob Shermer, 44 Brown, below Second st.; Jacob Paul, Old York road, above Brown; Jos. Rudolph, 411 Green, above Fifth; Mahlon Lukens, 37 Apple; Mathias S. Reiff, corner of Front and Poplar lane; John Rheiner, Jr. Old York road above Brown; Jacob Mintzer, 315 North Third above Tamany. Or to George Thumlert, Superintendent, 58 Apple st. who will promptly attend to all the duties of said yard. May 24—

J. & A. CROUT UNDERTAKERS, NO. 45 Apple street above Brown, and 267 North Fifth above Noble, Northern Liberties, where can be had everything connected with their business, such as furnishing coffins of all descriptions, hearses, carriages, &c. at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Also, Cabinet Work of all descriptions made in the best manner at reasonable rates. Jan. 7—1y

READY MADE COFFIN WAREHOUSE, NO. 76 South Fifth Street, near Spruce.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he still continues to keep on hand ready made Coffins of all sizes, plain or ornamented, which may be had at the following low prices:—Large mahogany, full mounted, $18; plain mahogany $10; full mounted walnut $9; plain walnut $5; with the usual attendance on funerals. Small Coffins in proportion.

As an Undertaker S. B. Combs will transact the whole business of a funeral on the most moderate terms, such as finding hearse, carriages, gloves, crape, ice boxes, &c. with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Attendance at all hours.

May 23 S. B. COMBS, Undertaker.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SEXTON OF CHRIST Church, in returning his acknowledgments for past favors and respectfully soliciting future patronage, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made such arrangements in his establishment that everything connected with his business as UNDERTAKER, (such as the furnishing of Coffins, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, Hearses, Carriages, Ice Boxes, &c.) can be at all times supplied by him, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. And as his time and attention will be more particularly directed to this branch of his business, and a supply of COFFINS READY MADE kept constantly on hand, he trusts to receive that increase of patronage from the public which it shall be his constant endeavor to merit.

ROBT. R. BRINGHURST,

Dec 18 Undertaker, No. 239, Arch st. 3 doors below 7th.

J. LIVEZEY'S CHEAP SHOE STORE.—NO. 208, South Second street, Philada., West side. RETAIL PRICES—Women's lasting Slippers, pump soles, $1 to 1,12; Heels ditto, 1,12 to 1,25; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco springs, 1,00 to 1,12; Roses, 1,00 to 62; Morocco welt heels, 1,25 to 1,37; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco boots, 1,50 to 1,75; Lasting do. 1,50 to 2,00; Leather do. 1,12 to 1,25; Women's Buskin shoes, 1 00 to 1,25; Leather do. same price; Misses' Morocco boots, 75 to 125; do. Lasting and Slippers, 75 to 1,00; Laced boots, 1,25 to 1,75; Children's Morocco and Lasting boots, 50 to 62; Mens' calf boots, 4,00 to 4,50; Water proof boots, 2 50 to 3,00; Seal skin do. 2,50 to 3,00; Mens' calf shoes and pumps, 1,25 to 1,50; Cordevan do 1,00 to 1,37; Children's Buckskin boots, 62 to 75; Boys boots and shoes, 75 to 1,25. Also, 300 pair of superior Gum Elastic over-shoes. October 11

DR. CHAUNCEY, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN, OFFICE No. 152 South 4th street, Philad. continues to offer his services in all cases of disease. His vegetable preparations for the cure of chronic rheumatism, dropsy, gravel, or stone, are worthy the attention of the afflicted, as numbers can now testify. There is no pretension here to cure all diseases by one medicine, as has been asserted. The system adopted is based upon immutable and scientific principles; every part of which is demonstrable and rational. Sept 22—6t*

TO DYSPEPTICS.—THOMSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACH RESTORATIVE, or Vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bitters.—The salubrious effects of this admirable medicine, has been such within a few months past, as to induce the proprietor to believe, as well as his extensive patrons, that it stands unrivalled in the class of *tonics*, by any remedy now extant. For removing *dyspeptic affections*, and *habitual costiveness*, restoring *digestion*, regulating the *tone* of the *stomach*, and thereby *exciting* the *appetite*, it is unparalleled. To those who live sedentary lives, the happy effects of these bitters, for dispelling the *faint, torpid* feelings and headache, so prevalent during the sultry seasons of spring and summer, will render them an unusual luxury. In cold weather, they will expel paroxysms, caused by a diminution of the vital principle, (or heat) and dilate an agreeable warm glow through the system, and render the cutaneous appearance more florid, by an increased circulation of the blood. For any organic disease of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels or their various dependences, this remedy cannot be used amiss. Take from a half, to a wine glass full, three times a day. Sold wholesale and retail by

PHEBE VORCE, Fallsington, Bucks co.

Price $1 a bottle, or $4 the gallon.

CERTIFICATE.

BORDENTOWN, 4th mo. 4th, 1832.

I hereby certify that I was afflicted with a bad state of health for more than six years, during which time I took advice of several eminent physicians, without being at all benefitted thereby; for after having prescribed for several different diseases, they at length administered opium only, saying that for my complaint there was no remedy, and this the only alleviation. In this way I continued until the spring of 1831, when I heard of and applied to Dr. Alvah Vorce, Botanic physician of Fallsington, and commenced taking such medicine as he prescribed, and among others, the Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bitters; which I hesitate not in recommending as a valuable medicine for Dyspeptic affections. At that time my disease was very complicated, but the Dyspepsia appeared to form the base of it. In a few weeks after being under the care of Dr. Vorce, my health began to improve, so that I am now much better than any of my friends, or even myself could have anticipated one year ago.

ISAAC THORN, Jun.

Bordentown, New Jersey.

The above celebrated Stomach Restorative or Vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bitters are for sale by Dr. J. B. Howell, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, who has been appointed agent. June 2—3mo

POCKET BOOK MANUFACTORY, NO. 23 South Fourth st. above Chesnut street.—T. HOMER begs leave to inform city and country merchants, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Pocket Books, Bankers' Bill Books, Portfolios, Shaving, Travelling, and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Workboxes, Card and Note Cases and all kinds of fancy leather articles; and he respectfully solicits them to call and examine for themselves. March 24—1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE—S. E corner South and Second st. The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he now has constantly on hand a general assortment of the newest and most fashionable clothing, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Children's clothing made to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.

Jan 14 ISAAC V CULIN.

MATTHEW S. FOSTER, DENTIST, NO. 98 Arch street, above Fifth, Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity, to perform every operation on the teeth that is practicable, as easy as possible. Terms moderate. M. S. F. will, if desired, wait on the Ladies at their dwellings.

PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen—back of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth, below Market street.—This is a *first rate* institution, which has been several years established, and into which are received lads of respectable families from all parts of the United States. The course of study embraces all the various branches of a thorough English, classical, mathematical and mercantile education: the elements or principles of which are pleasingly inculcated by familiar lectures. Politeness, and the inculcation of correct, moral precepts, and the establishment of industrious and virtuous habits are also well attended to. A great number of pupils are annually prepared in this institution for a creditable admission into the most celebrated colleges; or for a successful entrance into business. It is at present patronized by individuals most eminently distinguished for their profound learning, immense wealth, and well known respectability.

Reference is respectfully made to the Rt. Rev Bishop White; Rev. E. S. Ely; Rev. W. H. Delancey; Rev. G. T. Bedell; Hon. Judge Gibson, Hopkinson and Coxe; Hon. John Sergeant; Hon. G. M. Dallas; Hon. B. W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia; Wm. Meredith, Esq.; Alexander Henry, Esq.; Isaac Harvey, jr. Esq.; Peter S. Duponceau, Esq.; S. Morris, Esq.; Mathew Carey, Esq.; H. Binney, Esq.; Roberts Vaux, Esq. and Robert Walsh, Esq.

The annual charge for boarding scholars is $[illegible].

Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to if addressed to the residence of J. H. CONNOR,

Aug 11—of No. 172 South Eleventh st. Philada.

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. The Companies composing the Association are requested to forward certificates of the election of Delegates, with their residences, to

RICHARD PRICE, No. 130 High st.

Aug 18—8 or WM. E. MAXFIELD, No. 196 N. 4th.

THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The subscribers respectfully informs that the [illegible] along with [illegible] have placed a splendid [illegible] the above road, which has [illegible] from the head of the Inclined plane [illegible] College, on the bank of the Schuylkill, [illegible] yard. About three miles of the road is in [illegible], and it is expected, through the exertions of [illegible] railroad commissioners, [illegible] to [illegible], that from 15 to 20 miles will be completed in a few weeks. For seats apply to James [illegible], agent at the Inclined Plane.

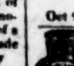
A COACH leaves [illegible], No. 236 Market street, for the Inclined Plane near [illegible] College, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 2½ P. M. returning, leaves [illegible] College at 11 o'cl ock, noon, and six in the evening. Fare 25 cts. May 9

THE NEW HOPE ACCOMMODATION LINE, between New Hope and Philadelphia—Fare through only One Dollar and Fifty Cents. The subscribers intend running a line of United States Mail Coaches every other day, from New Hope to Philadelphia, and alternately from Philadelphia to New Hope, through the following places—starting from Merrick's Hotel, New Hope, at six o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, passing through Brownsville, Taylorsville, Dolington, Newtown, Attleborough, Feasterville, Somerton and Bustleton, and from thence to Frankford, and arriving in Philadelphia, at the Buck Tavern, Second Street, above Race, in time for dinner. Persons who intend encouraging this new and pleasant undertaking, which is solely for their benefit and convenience, will find it truly an accommodation line. They will be set down in any part of the city they may wish. Passengers for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c. can be accommodated by this line to New Hope, and there take the stage for either place at their leisure, as the accommodations at New Hope for boarding and lodging are of the first order. The situation offers great inducements to those who intend to be the months of summer for health and recreation. The bracing air, and the salubrious waters, are a sovereign remedy to those in a debilitated state of body or mind. Merchants on the above route wishing to purchase goods in Philadelphia will find this a convenient line, leaving at six o'clock, they will be able to transact all their business and return in the next day's stage, which will start from the Buck at six o'clock, and arrive at New Hope the same evening.

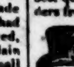
THOMAS S. HART,

GEO. MERRICK & CO.

Oct 9—tf Proprietors.



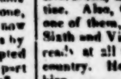
HAT AND CAP STORE.—J. JEFFRIES, No. 26 South street, grateful for past patronage, solicits a continuance, and informs his friends and the public, that he makes and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, of the best quality, in great variety, and at the lowest prices. Orders from the country promptly attended to.



CHARLES OAKFORD'S HAT STORE, No. 30 Lombard street, a few doors above Second, south side; where he has constantly on hand a choice assortment of HATS, manufactured in the best manner by himself, and warranted for beauty, elasticity, and a brilliant color that will not fade, and in every respect not surpassed by any heretofore offered to the public. His prices range from $2 to $10; but he invites public attention to his superior $4 hats, a choice and light article, which cannot fail to please. Orders from the country promptly attended to and carefully packed. A fair deduction will be made on all hats which do not wear as warranted. April 9

NEW DRAWING BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY SAMUEL M. STEWART, No. 128 Chesnut street, *A Key to the Art of Drawing the Human Figure*, by John Rubens Smith.—This work contains in four numbers all the rules of proportion, &c. necessary to obtain a competent knowledge of this very important branch of Drawing. The author has long been known as eminent in his art, and he has condensed in this book the result of thirty-five years of continued study and practice in his profession. In offering this work to the public the publisher need not insist on the advantages of a knowledge of the Art of Drawing whether considered as a source of profit or amusement in such a community as this, an education can scarcely be called finished which does not embrace this accomplishment, nor can it be necessary after naming the author to insist further upon the manner in which the subject is treated. The many favorable notices which have appeared in the course of its publication, fully justify the publisher in the belief that he has furnished the student and artist with a work of standard merit on this branch of education. The four numbers are now offered at the low price of six dollars, or neatly bound in one volume six dollars and fifty cents. May 19—6mo



LIVERY STABLE, NO. 1[illegible], Coates street, between Third & Fourth.—JACOB STEARLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their former kind and liberal encouragement to his establishment, and informs them that he has made considerable additions to his line of business, and continues to hire Gigs, Sulkies, Dearborns, Barouches, and saddle horses at the shortest notice. Also, Carriages with careful drivers will be kept—one of them, No. 77, may be found at the stand, corner of Sixth and Vine streets, and the others at his establishment, ready at all times to convey passengers to any part of the country. Hearses, one and two horse, open and closed, to hire.

N. B. Horses taken at Livery on moderate terms and the greatest attention paid to them. June 20—6mo*

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—The subscriber having received the New Fashions, for Youths' and Children's Caps, is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally, with the most splendid article of Cloth Caps, ever yet offered, at a very moderate price.

Also constantly on hand, Fur, Cloth, Hair seal, Silk, and Merino Caps; and Bombazeen, Silk, Satin, and Velvet Stocks, Wholesale and Retail, at the Manufactory, No. 8, South Sixth Street.

Sep. 29—tf JOHN T. HOLLAWAY, Agent.

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents, and their receipts for money will be good. Any person desirous of subscribing, who have the paper forwarded to any post-office in the Union, on paying *not less* than a year's subscription to any of the annexed Agents. Subscribers to the Ariel (also published at this office) can make payment to the same gentlemen.

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J. W. Robinson, P. M. Washington, Ga.
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L. Swindell, P. M. Swindell's, Hyde co. N. C.
Fred. Argyle, P. M. Argyle's, Henrico co. Va.
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Richard [illegible], P. M. [illegible], Va.
Dr. John H. Bell, P. M. [illegible], Lar
John Miller, P. M. Cardinas, Al.
Ch. A. Gibbs, Asst. P. M. Ovid, N. Y.
Wm. Magill, P. M. Mussell's Shop, Va.

NO.

Fr

Miss [illegible] unble[illegible] diffu[illegible] woul[illegible] strik[illegible] purs[illegible] grow[illegible] still [illegible] grey[illegible] her c[illegible] twin[illegible] lated [illegible] man[illegible] war, [illegible] dal, [illegible] and [illegible] Now [illegible] but [illegible] keep[illegible] tic a[illegible] the [illegible] whe[illegible] ing [illegible] Fun[illegible] to p[illegible] som[illegible] valu[illegible] (say [illegible] duct[illegible] and [illegible] twin[illegible] and [illegible] add[illegible] tion[illegible] it i[illegible]